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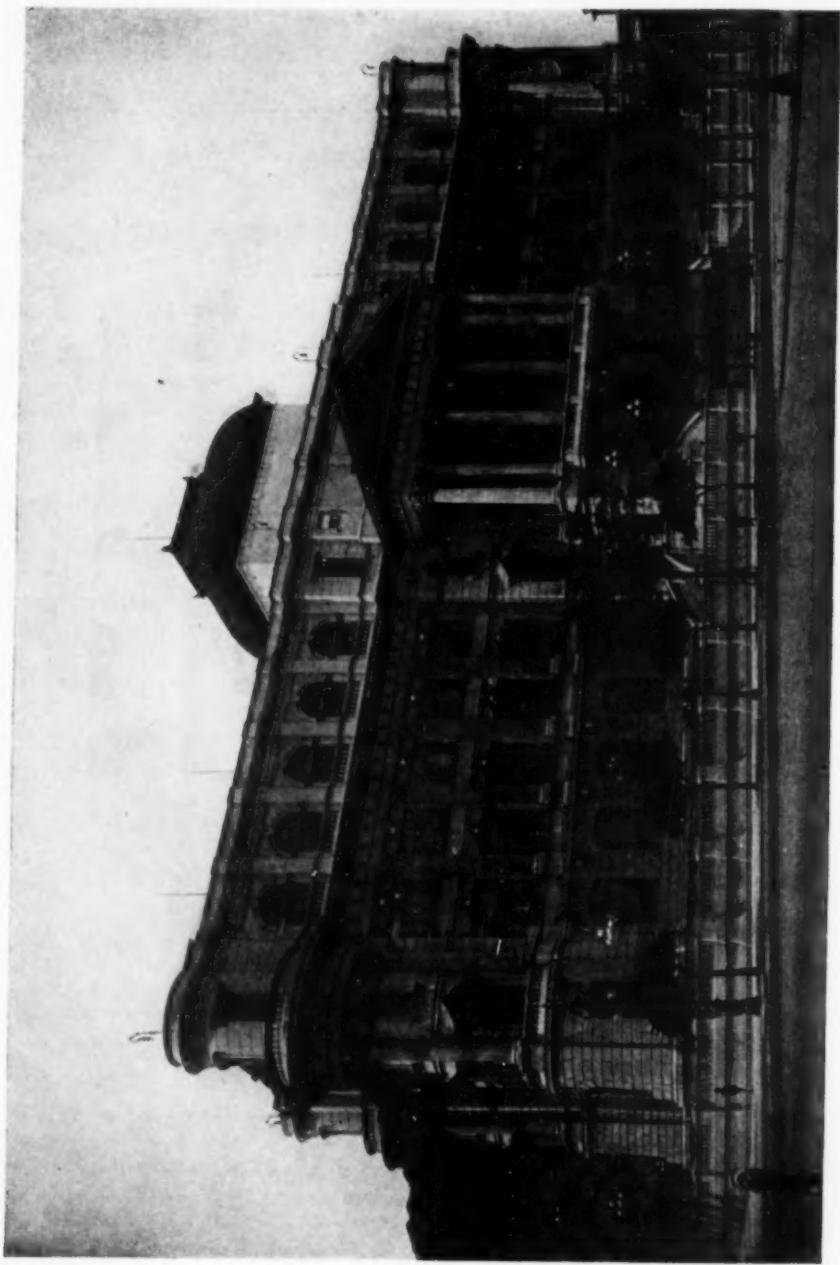


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THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 44

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No. 4

THIS Latin-America issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is intended to promote an *entente cordiale* between the libraries of Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries and those of the English speaking part of the continent, and to assist in their development, by bringing them into closer touch with American books and American methods of the North. The National Library of Brazil occupies one of the finest library buildings of the world, with modern equipment, splendidly situated in its splendid capital of Rio de Janeiro; Chile is replacing its earthquake-rent building at Santiago with a magnificent edifice, which is expected to surpass that of Brazil; Argentina has a less modern building, which its national library already overflows; and Peru devotes an ancient palace to a library, but just recovering from the spoilation and loss of the Chile-Peru war. Mexico and Cuba are also doing their part in the development of national libraries. There are in Rio de Janeiro many special libraries of importance, and this can also be said of Mexico and Argentina. But a popular library system is still to be developed in all these countries, public libraries, as such, being yet in an early stage of development, tho a noteworthy and unexpected start has been initiated in a new public library building at Ecuador's port of Guayaquil. In the American Library Annual for 1917-18, there is a check list of nearly five-hundred libraries in Latin America, but for the most part these are small collections of books with inadequate service. Our sister republics to the South are beginning to appreciate the need of education thru libraries for their social and political development, and with the new impulse after the world war, we may look forward to a rapid growth, in harmony with our public library systems in the United States and Canada.

THOSE who call themselves Americans because they speak English know too little of the other Americans who speak the Latin tongues, and it is well that a number of libraries have set themselves to making collections of material on South and Central America and the West Indies. The Hispano-American Society, with its fine library building in New York, should naturally be foremost in this field, but we give in this number specific descriptions of other Latin America collections in our great universities and leading libraries. All our public libraries, however small, should in this epoch of internationalism, make sure to have on their shelves a proportionate supply of books about the Latin American countries, with which our relations are now greatly increasing, as well as about countries more directly connected with the war; also, wherever possible, they should subscribe for periodicals about or from South America, of which we give a check list in this issue. Closer acquaintance between the northern and southern parts of the "new world" is vitally necessary for mutual good will and commercial relations, and it is for our libraries to do their full share in acquainting their home public with our southern neighbors.

THE large and successful gathering at Atlantic City was noteworthy, especially for the useful sessions of the American Library Institute, which, under the inspiration of Dr. Richardson and the succeeding presidency of Mr. Carlton, is at last justifying its existence. The important joint session of the Institute with the New Jersey and Pennsylvania associations dealt chiefly with the internationalism of to-day, as the basis for international library co-operation, as is illustrated by the president's address,

printed in this issue. Library affiliation throuout the world should be an important feature of this internationalism, and American libraries should, in turn, greatly benefit therefrom. A wrong note was struck by a speaker from the War Department who thought it necessary in the interest of War Savings Stamps to preach a propagandism of hate—illustrating again the waste of time by outside speakers who lack library touch. On the other hand, a most valuable contribution was brought to the meeting by Joseph Pennell, in his illuminating talk about book illustrations, which had a direct library appeal, in his suggestion that libraries should appreciate and catalog by artist entries books notable for their art contents, as well as for literary character. The success of the bi-state meeting at Atlantic City and of "library week" in New York—this year to be held again at Richfield Springs—emphasizes the desirability of such regional meetings regularly held, in other parts of this wide country, for the double reason that most library assistants cannot afford to journey to A. L. A. conferences and that these conferences are now so large as to preclude the personal relations, which are one of the happiest features of the smaller gatherings.

"Books, books, books!" is now the cry from and for our men abroad, and the dispatch from the Director General and Mr. Stevenson, read at Atlantic City, illustrates both the enormous demand and the endeavor toward adequate supply. Our American public rightly enough feels that the war is over, but this is no reason for neglecting, after the war, our boys who have fought the war for us and whose need for educative and recreative reading is now greater than in the days of war. It is the first duty of every librarian to get books, books, books, and also to supply the magazines, which are scarcely less needed, and send everything forward to the Dispatch Offices or state centers of collection. Also, every-

thing should be done to stimulate the public to make good its promises in the United War Work Campaign. Of the two hundred millions pledged, not much more than half had been collected, at latest returns, and the Seven Sisters of Service must sadly curtail their respective work unless the balance of the money is promptly forthcoming. Wherever any locality is behind its pledges, the librarian should lend a hand in stimulating the public to pay up. The next great duty is to provide vocational reading for the returning boys as they reach home, and in this also the American Library Association, thru its War Service Committee, needs and asks the co-operation of every librarian at home who desires to see the useful services of war prolonged into the times of peace.

MASSACHUSETTS, in revising its constitution, has wisely provided for the consolidation of departments into a co-ordinated system, limiting the total number to twenty. This necessitates action regarding the State Library Commission, and two bills are pending, one for making it a feature of the Department of Education continuing the unsalaried Commission, the other abolishing it altogether. For Massachusetts to reverse the policy which has made it one of the foremost of library states, would indeed be a misfortune throuout the nation, in which nearly forty states now have their library commissions. Under state librarian Tillinghast, as chairman of the Massachusetts Commission, that state achieved the unapproached success of offering library facilities in every township; this is but one example of what has been accomplished by this Commission. It is as much needed as ever to promote the development of the libraries which it did so much to establish, and we cannot believe that Massachusetts will do other than make the right choice and develop its State Library Commission as a part of its general educational system, somewhat on the lines successfully worked out in New York State.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE AND THE RESEARCH PROBLEM*

BY WILLIAM N. C. CARLTON, *Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago*

IN 1915 Dr. Richardson took office as President of the American Library Institute. He gave himself to the task of breathing life into the organization and to finding for it a career not already preempted by other associations of librarians. In a very short time he framed a policy and outlined a program of action. As stated in its Constitution, the object of the Institute is "to provide for study and discussion of library problems." Dr. Richardson's policy was to interpret this phrase as "study and discussion in the field of library science," and relate it more especially to the research side of library activity. There are, he said, "two well recognized fields, one covering the practical or technological aspect of libraries, the other the scientific aspect of research and higher education,—one covered by the American Library Association, the other uncovered and open to the American Library Institute or a new association. The American Library Association stands for library economy, or library technology, or applied library science; the American Library Institute might stand for library science as science, and for learning, but learning, of course, as to the most useful as well as ornamental library matters." His program was to set on foot at once the study and discussion of fundamental subjects as "the encouragement of research, book publication, and higher education in the field of library science, and the promotion of libraries of learning." The field of the Institute thus became in his words, "learned libraries and learning in library matters."

During the three years of his administration Dr. Richardson has carried out this policy and program with brilliant results. Some of these results have been shown conspicuously in the animated discussions which have characterized the meetings of the Institute since 1915, in the interesting and valuable papers presented, and in the

two splendid volumes of printed *Papers and Proceedings* which make every serious library worker Dr. Richardson's debtor.

Subscribing whole-heartedly to his views regarding the Institute, it has been my privilege to be associated with him throughout his administration. I believed and I still believe that he has shown us the only practicable path for the Institute to follow amid the maze of major and minor library organizations which cover the country and overlap each other in various ways. The only formal announcement I need to make to the Institute at this time is that I intend to continue the policy established by my predecessor and to carry on the activities of the Institute in the same spirit and in the same directions that have marked his administration. In this way a certain continuity of policy will be established which may prove useful to our successors.

As an introduction to our program today I venture to offer a few general observations on the research problem as we find it at the close of the great war and on the eve of a period of reconstruction. Research is not an easy word to define, but happily this is an audience which needs no definition since you are all well informed regarding it thru your professional contacts with the subject itself. For working purposes, however, I will ask your permission to give it a rough and ready general description. By research I understand that form of scholarly activity which is primarily concerned with the history of mankind and the universe of which man forms such an infinitesimal part. The documents and data of research are infinitely varied and most of those who make professional use of them are trained scholars, specialists, and experts; out of the raw materials of research these men and women produce finished tools and repositories of knowledge for the learner. Constructive research furnishes us with a more accurate account of human development; it gives us provisional but scientific ex-

* President's address at the meeting of the Institute at Atlantic City, Mar. 8, 1919.

planations of natural phenomena, and everywhere extends the boundaries of the knowable. The cumulated product of these results forms the basis of all intellectual, social, political, economic, industrial, and ethical progress.

The customary places of deposit of an important part of the world's available stock of research materials are the libraries, laboratories and museums of the world. In these institutions the materials, whether books, or instruments, or objects drawn from the world of nature, are assembled, classified, and cataloged, and within their halls the collective scholarship of a nation studies and uses them with trained minds and practiced hands, sending forth the results for direct practical utilization by the world at large. These institutions are at once the workshops, temples, and shrines of the world of learning. When they lack the means for efficient administration and increase of resources, when their personnel deteriorates in quality, when they fall into neglect or decay, the spiritual and cultural progress of a nation languishes or becomes stagnant.

What, during the period of reconstruction which lies before us, are the chief duties of those American institutions which minister to the needs and interests of scholarship, of the higher learning, of research and original investigation?

Well, some of us believe that the following are predominant: First, more abundant provision of the materials of research; greater activity in the production of bibliographical and other aids to research; third, a better understanding, even in our own ranks, of the true aims and methods of research. Our attitude toward the general problem, however, must be largely influenced by the condition in which the mechanism and personnel of European learning finds itself to-day, for prior to the war we leaned heavily on Europe in everything that touched the matter of research. In fact, our present problem may be said to pivot entirely upon the European situation.

As a result of the Great War European scholarship lies grievously wounded and weakened. The elite of the younger generation, the new men upon whom the hopes of

the higher earning of the near future rested, are lying dead on crimsoned battle fields or in the green depths of the seven seas. The older scholars who survive sit amid the ruins of the once flourishing republic of letters. The links of international intercourse are broken. The free interchange of ideas in the common search for truth has ceased, in many cases never to be resumed in our time. War-worn and weary, our colleagues across the seas are not yet able to pick up the threads of study and investigation where they dropped them four years ago. Unfinished manuscripts lie neglected thru lack of the spirit and materials wherewith to complete them. With hearts heavy and saddened by the loss of sons and associates and pupils of promise, they look out upon a turbulent and distracted world that offers little of immediate hope and promise for their high vocation as interpreters of the past and inspirers of the present. In France, in Belgium, and in Eastern Europe an untold number of precious literary, historical, and artistic treasures have been destroyed as the tide of war has swept over them. Never again may the world of learning possess and use them as documents and materials of research. The great academic foundations, libraries, and museums find themselves with diminished revenues, depreciated equipment, and reduced staffs. For years to come all available wealth, both public and private, must be devoted to economic, civic, commercial and industrial reconstruction. In the distribution and allotment of public funds, priority is not likely to be given to the needs of pure learning and humanistic research. I do not wish to draw too dark a picture. European scholarship is not extinct; it is not in a state of total collapse. But the fact is undeniable that both among victors and vanquished the *morale* of scholarship has been sadly shattered and a long period of recuperation will be necessary before it is restored to health again. In due time the European world of learning will revive and flower, and its renaissance will be accomplished, but that time is not yet.

It is in the light of this tragic situation that I think we must strive to envisage our particular problem. Upon American schol-

ars and American educational establishments there falls squarely the responsibility of keeping the lamp of learning lighted during the next generation or two. We must pick up the torches that have fallen from the hands of our comrades abroad. We must find the means and the materials whereby constructive scholarship and original investigation may be continued and maintained at least at the levels attained in Europe prior to the war. While European scholarship is reestablishing itself, America must step into the breach and "carry on" until all the Western nations are once more abreast of each other in material prosperity and united in an enduring alliance for the advancement of learning. But, as a recent writer has pointedly said, it is incumbent on Americans to take this position "not so much in a spirit of dominance as of trust and guardianship; not so much by virtue of their own superior virtue as by force of the insolvency of the European academic community." We have been sheltered from the more dreadful impacts of the world war, we have suffered less and lost less than any other nation directly involved in it. Our accumulated possessions in the domain of scholarship are substantially intact. As Veblen well says in his recent book: "We are a strategic reserve, a force which should be in readiness to meet this emergency, and able to save as much as possible of those assets of scholarly equipment and personnel that make the substantial code of Western civilization. . . . With ranks least depleted, with disinterested motives, with material resources without which the quest of knowledge can achieve little, we find ourselves the keepers of the ways and means whereby the republic of learning is to retrieve its fortunes."

Here is a task for our reconstruction period, grave and weighty in its responsibility but noble and inspiring in its opportunity. The whole problem of research is involved in it. Are our libraries, great and small, public, university, college, state, and special, ready to make their contribution to this particular piece of reconstruction work? Before we give positive answer to this question I think it will be well for us all to survey the polity and possessions of

our respective institutions and to examine the state of our preparedness to meet our special responsibilities in this high matter.

Foremost in this process of examination should come our policies of book acquisition and the systematic development of our research collections. It is, I believe, no secret, that during the past two years some of us have failed rather dismally when requests for research material have come to us on behalf of our government whose experts required such material for use at the Peace Conference. A surprising number of our largest libraries have, I am told, been found seriously deficient in the literature of many of the principal historical, legal, ethnological, and economic subjects now being studied at Paris. If this is the case, we have a large field of work cut out for us. Our policies of acquisition must be related to these demonstrated weak joints in our armor, and to the responsibility of providing what we have hitherto depended too largely on Europe for. We shall not be able to fulfill our full duties to scholarship and learning until we have developed in this country research collections comparable in depth and breadth and careful up-building to those in the great European centers of learning.

No matter how restricted the financial means of an institution may be, it has the power to make a real addition to the national wealth in materials of scholarship if it will but adopt a studied policy of book acquisition and consistently apply that policy thru a term of years. Nine years ago I wrote the following paragraph:

"A known, consistent, deliberately planned book policy is a rare phenomenon in our library history. We have large, miscellaneous aggregations of books, but few well ordered, duly proportioned, scientifically selected collections of sources with adequate equipment in the tools of research. At one time or another our libraries have felt and bent to every wave of public and individual prejudice and private vanity."

At that time I was sharply criticized for making such a statement, but I am still unrepentant and I believe it to be historically accurate. We shall never have research collections worthy of the name until, after taking counsel with experts, we state our

objective, chart our course, and follow it stubbornly. A studied policy, deliberately chosen, flexible enough to allow for necessary changes in local and general conditions, but firm and stable enough to insure progressive growth in size and quality, so clearly stated that no one need misunderstand it,—that is the kind of book policy which alone will create collections adequate for research and increase of knowledge.

As guiding principles—some may call them impossible ideals—we cannot do better than keep in mind the great objectives which Panizzi set for the British Museum. These were, as you know, first, to make the Museum Library so strong in those subjects which if adopted as specialties, that no scholar in any part of the world could afford to neglect it or write without consulting it: and, secondly, to represent the literature of every country more adequately than it could be found represented anywhere except in that country itself. When our great public and university libraries thruout the Union form their collections on such principles as these, America will be able to furnish her native scholars with adequate materials for research and to welcome with confidence those of other nations who may come to us as we so often have gone to them.

One further thought and I am done. We have long been indebted to Europe for a vast number of vehicles and instruments of knowledge called learned society transactions, journals, reviews and proceedings, compends of systematized knowledge, bibliographies, etc. They gave us the latest discoveries, conclusions and results of European scholarship and guided us to the sources we needed for independent work of our own. The continuance and maintenance of these undertakings has an important bearing on our research problem. Many of these publications have been forced to suspend during the war. Many probably will never be revived by their former editors and contributors. And yet, they are as necessary to us now as they ever were. Here is another high duty facing the scholarship of America and one in which it is clear that our libraries have a large share of responsibility. The situation has already been given recognition by the

American Association of University Professors. That organization has appointed a committee of which Prof. F. J. Teggart is chairman and charged it with the duty of drafting plans for the compilation and publication of a great *International Catalogue of Humanistic Literature* embracing the fields of Archaeology, Anthropology and Ethnology, Literary History and Philology, Classical and Oriental Studies, Religion, Philosophy, Political Science, and Sociology. In a recent issue of the *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research*, Dr. S. A. B. Mercer, of Chicago, wrote: "Many of the European periodicals in our field have been discontinued. Along the lines of scientific investigation, where Europe has been forced to suspend operations, we should count it a duty and privilege to work. Europe has abundantly sowed; we are entering into her heritage. We must now sow that she and others may reap." Our work is indissolubly linked with the research activities of this country. The problems, duties, and responsibilities that confront the exponents and practitioners of research are our problems also. The situation is one that calls for earnest counsel, skilled guidance, wise decision, and patient, sympathetic co-operation between men of learning, between specialists in all fields of theoretic and practical inquiry, between teachers, librarians, and last but by no means least, the trustees of the institutions we represent.

Summarizing then the nature of the responsibility which the world of learning in America must assume during the reconstruction period, I would say that, broadly, it involves the maintenance of the highest ideals and methods of scholarship bequeathed to us by the past, the ever increasing provision of the materials for research, the continuance or establishment of authoritative aids to research, bibliographical and other, and the assurance that the personnel and equipment of our universities, libraries, laboratories, and museums shall be adequate to meet the demands that will be made upon them. I am confident that in the forefront of the struggle to accomplish these high aims, librarians will, as always, be well and strongly represented.

THE ESSENTIALS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

BY ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, *Librarian of Princeton University.*

First, a word of explanation for those who ask what the American Library Institute, which deals chiefly with research, has to do with the League of Nations. The answer is that research is vital to the league and co-operation in aid of research the chief plank in the program of the institute.

Of course, research has always been an unrecognized factor in all peace conferences and a more or less realized feature of boundary and commercial treaties, but never before in the history of public affairs has the fact that sound learning is the only basis of sound public agreements come so near public acknowledgment as in the present conference and its world commonwealth plan. Moreover, if the league shall be formed, organized research will be a continuing factor of successful effort, to reconcile the conflicting economic, racial and religious interests of the nations.

Learning in itself, it may be remarked, is a co-operative product and the result of international co-operation. Every bit of learning organized to enable the peace commission to judge as to the oil product of a certain territory, or a labor question, or a boundary question, is a result made up of myriads of minor researches by many collaborators in many lands, organized, digested, added to, reorganized again and again. Every great library of research is a league of nations in matters of learning.

Most of us were first made aware of the part which research would play in the matter of the peace conference and of a world league by the newspaper reports of the twenty-two research experts and the tons of documents taken by President Wilson with him, on the George Washington, to the peace conference. The reports were soon followed by the news of still larger preparations made by Great Britain and France in the same line and their much larger delegations of experts. Then we learned that for nearly a year these agencies at home and abroad had

been quietly, but at last almost feverishly, engaged in organized work of research into which, here in America, there had been drawn several organized bodies with hundreds of specialist workers, as well as, directly or indirectly, all research libraries. It proved that this "United States Government Inquiry," or the "House Inquiry Commission," as it was commonly called in Washington, had for many months preceding the armistice concentrated practically all the American forces of research in historical, linguistic, ethnological, economical and even religious subjects on the world problems likely to be dealt with by the League of Nations. It is not too much to say at this time, as a certain university trustee did, that the whole direction of university graduate study and research work was transformed during these months and fixed for the next ten years.

Now, the library part of this problem was not a simple one. Scholars working for the inquiry or for themselves came up against the very point with which American research librarians have been wrestling, and which has been the core of the definite program of the institute for the last three years—the fact that our American libraries, rich as they are in the best works for familiar lines of research (the "high lights," as some put it; the commonplace matters with which every institution deals, as others put it), are really painfully shy of books of the second line of importance on familiar lines of research and of the first importance in unusual lines of research.

Now, suddenly, the research libraries were faced with their unpreparedness. At the most critical point in the world's history, at a time when these books would, if ever, have been of vital use for practical human welfare, we were short on books, most of which might have been had for a song, if we only had the prevision and organizing ability ten years earlier.

Over and over again the libraries of

the research organizations sent out letters or circular appeals for books which were not to be found in a local center—New York, Boston, Washington or Chicago. Sometimes a good fraction was found, but sometimes very few items turned up, and sometimes the effort was quite in vain. In one instance, after the resources of the richest center for historical research had been exhausted on a certain narrow field, the expert in this field sent out forty titles to the seven or eight large libraries which are usually first circularized. The librarian of one of these libraries, expressing his chagrin that his library should not have had even one of these titles, was told that he need not be too much ashamed, for no one of the others had more.

The institute gave particular attention to the locating of special research material, and the conference last year, after we had entered the war, was chiefly devoted to the "war service of libraries of learning," the point being to find definite ways in which the institute could promote matters for winning the war. These matters were surveyed and specified as "collection and care of war material," "aid to research in the library," "promotion of education as to the war" and "special joint lists for various organized research agencies," like the National Board for Historical Service and "bibliographies of live subjects: *e. g.* Ukrانيا and Armenia."

It is no longer a secret that the present Secretary of the institute, Mr. Keogh, had the honor of beginning the library of "the inquiry," and that several of the librarians most active in the library aspects of coöperation with "the inquiry" were institute members. . . .

Librarians, from the nature of their business, have, as a rule, been more alert to the international aspects of affairs than men in most lines, excepting those actively engaged in diplomacy or foreign trade. Getting their books from abroad, they deal with all sorts of countries, and the material which they handle is international in character. This is apt also to lead to travel for business purposes or research purposes, or both. The net result is that librarians have long taken a good deal of interest in practical plans for international

library coöperation, including specific efficiency schemes for saving by standardization. In 1900 the American Library Association established a "Committee on International Co-operation," to keep track of and help develop coöperative enterprises. A number of such enterprises of some real value have, in fact, been put into active operation by the American Library Association, and others undertaken by other agencies the association has encouraged. These include the international cataloguing rules and several schemes of international bibliography.

When the writer of this paper, as retiring President of the association, was charged with organizing the program for this meeting, the topic of international co-operation seemed foreordained, in view of the international political situation. . . . It was only natural to organize the program in its present form, beginning with a small, concrete contribution to the literature and theory of public international co-operation and passing to specific matters of international library co-operation.

THE ESSENTIALS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

There are certain simple principles of nature and human nature which underlie all social intercourse and which make the difference between anarchy and order, whether in personal, national or international relationships, if there is to be a world league, or any form of organized international relationship, it must rest on these principles. Stated in their most familiar forms they are simply commonplace: Co-operation, or working together for a common end; agreement, or specification of the end and means of co-operation; loyalty, or holding to agreement; equality, or the common right to require performance of agreement. It is because these are commonplace to the naked eye that they form a basis for international relations: everyone knows, accepts—and violates them. Put under the microscope, however, these commonplaces are living principles, themselves co-operating with one another to form a sound, long-lived and violator-proof world organism. . . .

Co-operation is simply working together for a common end. It is another name for society. The word society points to co-workers and the word co-operation to co-work, but both mean men working together for a common end. All society, from the social visit to a league of nations, falls under this head of persons working together for their common interests. . . .

The will to co-operate leads to a proposal, and then to an *agreement*, to co-operate. . . .

Loyalty is the third essential. Agreements made must be kept. Loyalty is the will to keep agreements. It means "keeping truth." In other words, it is keeping faith or fidelity. . . .

The fourth essential is *equality* or equity. One of the most cherished and necessary rights of man is his free will right to bind himself by agreement if he chooses. It is only less sacred than his right to be utterly free within the fences of his rights. Every agreement is a delimitation of rights, and it implies equality. Equality of rights means, not that rights are equal in value, but that every man has a right to his right, whatever it is, equal to that which other men have to their rights.

These simple principles of agreement, verity, adjustment, keeping faith and equity, once recognized as the essentials of co-operation, the problem of international social relations does not differ from that of domestic social relations. There are nations which are strong, upright, honest, intelligent, mature, solvent, law-abiding, just, humble, and even altruistic, in various degrees of perfection. There are also, in various degrees, defective, dependent, immature, illiterate, bankrupt, and even criminal and degenerate nations. There are benevolent nations and oppressing nations, nations with frank national aspirations after their neighbors' land or goods, with or without payment for same; nations which fight to keep stolen goods, martyr nations, and robber and murder nations. What is needed is a league of nations, first, to keep the lawless from interfering with the law-abiding; second, to provide guardians for minor and defective nations, tutors for illiterate nations, and receivers for bankrupt

nations, and third, to encourage co-operation by looking to it that all co-workers get their fair share of goods, including their fair share in the profits of co-operation in the shape of surplus time and energy to enjoy their goods or to produce and consume luxuries according to their differing aptitudes for enjoyment.

A USEFUL TOOL: THE PATROLOGIAE CURSUS COMPLETUS

Editor Library Journal:

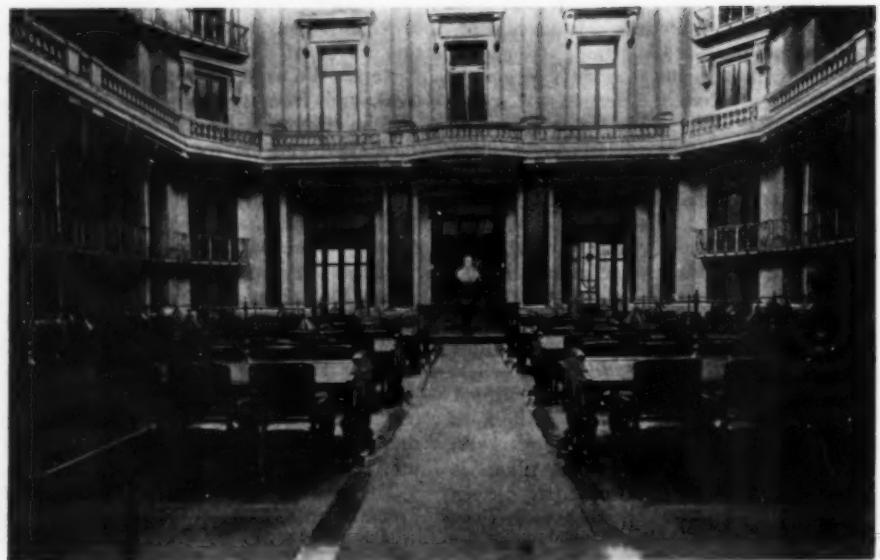
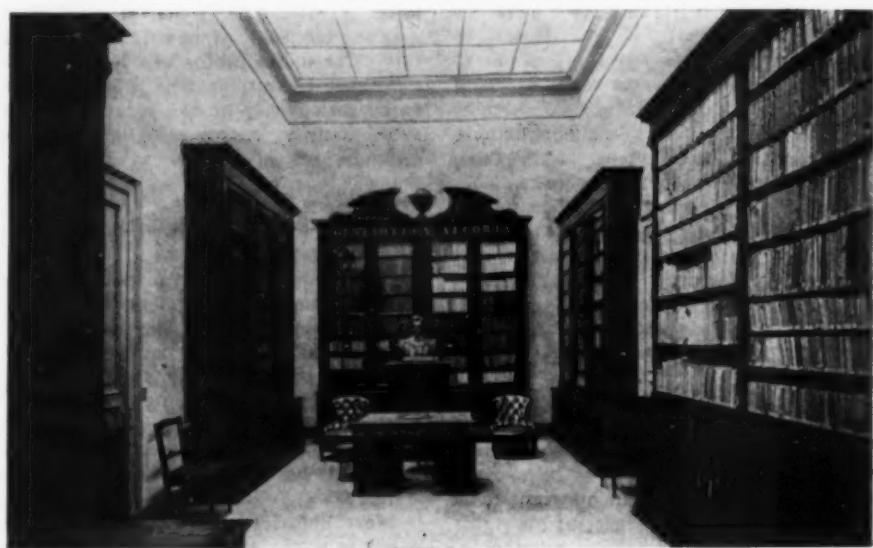
One of the important and difficult tasks of cataloging, which few libraries have ventured to undertake, is the recording on cards of the Greek and Latin authors contained in the Abbe Migne's great series, entitled "Patrologiae Cursus Completus." Most of our larger libraries own copies of this set, but I have not yet met a case in which it has been "analyzed" for the authors.

Most libraries content themselves with a notice in the catalog, or posted near the set, that the various series are entered completely in the Catalogue of the Peabody Institute Library.

That library has given me permission to reproduce in photostat facsimile the portion of volume four of its Catalogue covering this series of Christian Greek and Latin writers. We have, accordingly, made negatives, and from them "positives," enlarging the text to twice the size of the Peabody type, and making one page out of a half column of the original. This makes a book of seventy-four pages, ten and a half inches high, and gives us a handy and convenient author index, not only of the major authors reprinted in this series, but of that long array of minor articles so carefully set out in the Catalogue of the Peabody Institute. Of course, such a list will not take the place of entries in a catalog, but it is proving a very handy and convenient tool and its cost in comparison with the labor of making such catalog entries is infinitesimal.

The University of Michigan Library is prepared to sell copies, bound in buckram, at a cost of \$10 each.

WM. W. BISHOP,
Librarian.



THE BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL OF ARGENTINA, BUENOS AIRES

ARGENTINE LIBRARY CONDITIONS

BY MARIE KIERSTED PIDGEON, *Library of the United States Bureau of Plants, Washington, D. C.*

ARGENTINE library history may be divided into three periods—the one before Sarmiento (i. e., to 1868), and those of Sarmiento, the first (President of the Republic, 1868-1874), and Sarmiento, the second (Dr. Nicanor Sarmiento, president of the People's University). But before turning to the library history it may be well to recall certain facts which have an important bearing upon library conditions. Argentine independence was declared in 1810 and, after a directorate of nine years, Bernardino Rivadavia was made first president of the Confederation. After a half century of civil wars which ended a year after the United States Civil War began, Bartolomé Mitre, statesman and scholar, was selected president for the six-year term. Domingo F. Sarmiento, whom Mitre had sent as ambassador to Chile and minister to the United States, returned from Washington to succeed Mitre as president, and was followed in office by his Minister of Public Instruction, Nicolas Avellaneda. The able Julio Roca (1880-1886) succeeded these three educators, and the city of Buenos Aires, founded 1580, was made the federal capital. Roca was honored by a second term (1898-1904). Alcorta was president in 1908, and Saenz Peña from 1910 to 1916. It was in these first years of the Argentine Republic's second century, as in 1876 in the United States, that a new era in library work began during the administration of Rómulo S. Naón, Minister of Justice and of Public Instruction, until recently Argentine ambassador to the United States.

The federal government of the Argentine Republic is probably more like that of the United States than that of any of the nine neighboring republics, excepting the fact that the president and vice-president must be of the Roman Catholic faith. Local government is, however, thoroly Latin,—parishes are important divisions, and the prohibition of certain reading by the Holy See is not generally disregarded. Since libraries are found only where there are

readers, distribution of books must follow distribution of people, so the librarian, as statistician and geographer, will not be surprised to find many books in Buenos Aires, since it is the second largest Latin city in the world,—a little smaller than Philadelphia, and that distributed thru the Argentine states (provincias) and territories (gobernaciones) there are almost as many people as in New York State, enough to fill Massachusetts and Illinois, or Wisconsin, Michigan and California. Altho there are libraries for the scattered population in the north at Resistencia and at Ushuaia in Tierra del Fuego, and a dozen or so others in the stretches of the Gran Chaco and Patagonia, by far the greater number is found where the population is densest, in a block of territory extending from Buenos Aires across the pampas to Chile and north along the Andes to Jujuy.

Since, also, the seasons are reversed, Christmas, of course, comes at the beginning of summer, so library communications receive the least satisfactory attention after the holiday season during the vacation months of January and February.

BEFORE SARMIENTO

Before Sarmiento's administration few important libraries had been established. Twenty years after Juan de Garay founded Buenos Aires, the University of Córdoba Library was established, called in Lucero's history, "the oldest library in America." Like most of the earliest libraries it was the property of a religious order; but these monastic libraries of the Jesuits and others, like the later academic libraries, seem so in a class by themselves that the founding of the National Library in 1810—within ten years after the United States Library of Congress—may be taken as the first important event in the Argentine library world. The history of Argentine libraries for the first half century or so is largely that of the National Library alone. In addition to the Biblioteca Nacional the educational census taken in 1909 by the

federal government records but five other libraries founded before 1870, and of these only two,—those of the Faculty of Medicine in Buenos Aires and of the National University of Córdoba—contained in 1909 more than 10,000 volumes. One of these five libraries was the Biblioteca Franklin of the Library Society of San Juan in the state of the same name. Its establishment was largely due to Sarmiento, "the schoolmaster president," who was born there. Sarmiento had read at sixteen Franklin's "Autobiography" and thus caught the North American's enthusiasm for proprietary libraries; his association with Horace Mann stimulated this interest. The constitution of this library society of San Juan, with many interesting expressions of Sarmiento's views on North and South American libraries, are given in his "Works."

The collection of the Biblioteca Nacional of Argentina, like that of Harvard University, was started by a gift from a theologian, the Right Rev. Manuel Azamor y Ramírez, Bishop of Buenos Aires, in 1796. This collection with some books from the Colegio de San Carlos and various individuals formed the nucleus of the Library which the Revolutionary "Junta" at the instance of its two members, Mariano Moreno and Belgrano, established by decree of Sept. 7, 1810. Moreno, whose bust appears in the present reading room, and who was secretary of this Council of nine men, was made "Protector" of the new library and Brother Cayetano Rodriguez and Don Segurola, librarians. It was not, however, until Mar. 16, 1812, that the Library was opened. The Library, despite its national character, was the property first of the City and then of the Province of Buenos Aires until 1884. The details of its development are too many to describe in a brief summary, but accounts of its growth in size, progress in methods, etc., and of the regulations of the famous Rivadavia have been fully given in the works of the distinguished Paul Groussac, librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional since 1885, and in the scholarly history of Argentine libraries by A. L. Lucero, librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros. Señor Groussac's Preface, of ninety-six pages, to the Catalogue of 1893, in addition to describing the evolu-

tion of plans of action, is a veritable Plutarch's "Lives" of his fifteen predecessors in office. The roll of former librarians contains the names of many eminent men of affairs, churchmen, during the first quarter century, statesmen, diplomats, scholars,—Manuel Moreno, a brother of the "Protector," who left the Library to represent Argentina at the Court of St. James, Marmol, Trelles, Vicente Quesada,—names that speak volumes to those who know Argentine achievements. Señor Groussac also wrote a separate, somewhat shorter history of the Biblioteca Nacional from 1810 to 1901, on the occasion of the opening, Dec. 27, 1901, of the present building. As he has been director for 32 years, he is probably better qualified to speak authoritatively than any other Argentine, for altho a Frenchman by birth, Señor Groussac's youth was spent in Tucumán, the birthplace of Avellaneda, and ever since he has served the country of his adoption with unusual ability and zeal.

SARMIENTO, THE FIRST

No sooner had Sarmiento taken office than libraries began to feel his enthusiasm for popular education. On Nov. 13, 1868, he decreed that the libraries of the *Colegios nacionales* should be open to the public. A little over a year later, Jan. 15, 1870, the new office of "Biblioteca y Repartos de libros" was decreed in the Department of Public Instruction; the same year the Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros was established; and that June, Sarmiento sent his famous library message to Congress which resulted in the law of Sept. 23, 1870. This law provided for government grants of money to libraries and the creation of a supervisory library commission,—the Comisión Protectora de Bibliotecas. Private initiative assisted by government subsidies was Sarmiento's motto, and society and proprietary libraries sprang up like mushrooms so that in six years two hundred had been started. The provincias of Santa Fé, Catamarca, and Entre Ríos quickly passed laws granting sums supplementary to the federal grants and establishing provincial commissions; practically all of the states followed their lead, and many cities voted additional sums to their libraries. The fed-

eral grants were to be equal to the sums raised by the libraries themselves and to be spent only for the purchase of books.

But, unfortunately, the times were not ripe for these North American innovations on so extravagant a scale. The funds were not administered in a business-like way, nor was good judgment used in their expenditure. From Sarmiento's "Works" it will be seen that, tho he believed in free public libraries, his ideas of "popular" library books, if not pedantic, were certainly scholarly. The Argentines who *could* read well naturally preferred Argentine publications to works in French and English, even tho these included the best foreign thought on things Spanish,—such authors as Irving, Scott and Franklin. Less than six years after its creation the Commission and its *Bulletin* were discontinued, and the promotion of library interests was placed in the hands of the Comisión Nacional de Escuelas, and its successors, the Comisión Nacional de Educación and, in the early '80's the Consejo Nacional de Educación. Supervision of the expenditure of the few grants made was, however, as Lucero points out, under no legal control until the establishment of the new library commission in 1908. Much as Sarmiento's genius is to be admired, few can refrain from agreeing with his fellowcountryman's, Lucero's, estimate: "The law of Sept. 23, 1870, required, as we have seen, national habits that did not exist, needs that were not felt and especial expedient measures which the officials to whom its execution was entrusted were unable to devise. Patriotic enthusiasm was not sufficient."

Of these two hundred libraries founded under the law of 1870, in 1895 only twelve had survived, with assistance from the states and municipalities. Some collections were turned into money for other purposes by the societies, some fell into the hands of bigots, and the works of free thinkers, such as Rousseau, Voltaire, etc., were burned. Others also suffered from fire and smoke, but in the hands of the postmaster with whom they were deposited and of his soldier guests from the post nearby. These vandals used the leaves of the books for their cigarettes!

SARMIENTO, THE SECOND

1908 saw the dawn of a new era and the appearance of another Sarmiento,—Dr. Nicanor, a lawyer and president of the Universidad Popular in the Avenida de Mayo. The "People's University" was, like Pratt Institute, founded to give the people a scientific education; but its scope was much wider, and although like "Pratt," it has for the last two or three years given a course for librarians and archivists under Ingeniero Federico Biraben its scope includes also various branches of the social sciences, law, stenography, literature, etc. Its monthly review, *La Universidad Popular*, is the official organ of the Asociación Nacional de Bibliotecas and, as such, publishes the Association's constitution and by-laws, lists of members arranged by locality, reports, etc. This national association, formed in accordance with a resolution of the first congress of Argentine libraries in 1908, has done excellent work. In addition to its executive council at the capital, it has provincial *comisiones protectoras* in 13 of the chief cities, and these in turn have sub-committees in the various localities of the vicinity. With the field thus carefully charted, the "Movimiento bibliotecario," items arranged by localities, is published in each monthly review, as in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The association also published a best-books catalog about 1911, promoted the establishment of children's, school, agricultural and industrial libraries, helped at the second library congress in 1910, to set aside Sept. 24 as "el Día de la Biblioteca Popular" (on which, each year, special efforts should be made to raise funds for libraries) and looks out for library legislation generally. In May, 1914, the membership consisted of 180 libraries,—for institutions rather than individual librarians are listed.

LIBRARY CONGRESSES

The Argentine library congresses also have been called, largely at the instance of Dr. Sarmiento. The first, as has been said, was in 1908, and discussed the promotion of libraries, scientific, popular, school and pedagogical, rural, reference and circulating libraries. 178 libraries participated.

The second congress opened May 2, 1910,

to discuss children's libraries, and the organization, contents, and support of libraries generally, and institutions annexed to them.

The third congress, which met at Buenos Aires and Tucumán, July 3, 1916, in celebration of the Argentine centennial, was the Congreso Americano de Bibliografía e Historia, and as its name implies discussed things chiefly of a bibliographical nature. The topic of the most general interest was the establishment of libraries of each country's literature in its embassies and consulates thruout the Americas.

The programs, etc., of these congresses have been published in the *Universidad Popular*.

PRESENT LIBRARY COMMISSION

The third important step in 1908 was the re-establishment of a library commission by Minister Naón on July 3, 1908. It retained the name of the former commission but its duties, and those of the reporting libraries, were carefully outlined as may be seen in Lucero's history. Government grants were now given on the basis of attendance and circulation, and the conditions upon which grants might be obtained were published in the *Universidad Popular* and elsewhere. The Comisión employs inspectors to see that its requirements are met, so that this new commission, thru avoiding the mistakes of the earlier, gives every prospect of success.

LIBRARY TRAINING

Another project of 1908 was not so successful—that of establishing a school for librarians and archivists which was recommended to the national congress in August by the president of the Consejo Nacional de Educación. This lack has been partly supplied by the course already mentioned, but its work is probably not so detailed as might be wished. A library school and accurate census of library conditions were the two things Señor Lucero concluded Argentina needed most.

STATISTICS

The 1909 *General Census of Education*, so far as is known, contains the most recent, reliable, and fullest library statistics, but even this is incomplete and inaccurate. Lucero gives a list of questions asked and a tabulation of the replies of the 149 libraries.

The table includes the library's name, location, date of foundation, kind, ownership of building, number of volumes, value of library, hours, annual budget, number of readers, volumes consulted, loaned, and acquired. From the administrative point of view, 12 types of libraries existed: (1) Public libraries supported by the nation, province or city; (2) public libraries of subsidized or independent societies; (3) libraries privately owned but open to the public; (4) restricted to society members; (5) of government offices, reserved for government employees; (6) academic libraries, i.e., libraries of universities, secondary, special and normal schools, and of the elementary schools. Of all these libraries more than half were society libraries.

Equally reliable, not nearly so full, but five years more recent are the statistics of the *Universidad Popular*, May, 1914. Then Argentina contained 541 libraries,—161 scientific, 110 pedagogical, 32 elementary school, 156 public, 77 society, and 5 prison libraries. The *provincias* having over thirty libraries were Buenos Aires, Entre Ríos, Santa Fé and Córdoba. The capital contained 90.

For those who do not read Spanish, "Baedekers," "Minervas," and other yearbooks will give many details.

Not only are there now many libraries but the territory is well covered. Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, La Rioja, San Juan, and Mendoza, in the Andine region, all have libraries. Further east there are those of Corrientes in the north, of Córdoba, Rosario, Paraná, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Bahía Blanca in the south.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

As for the libraries of the Capital, besides its three best known libraries,—the Biblioteca Nacional with over 200,000 volumes and 20,000 readers annually, the Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros, and the Biblioteca Popular del Municipio of the Bernardino Rivadavia Association, founded 1880,—there are many fine special libraries. Some libraries owned by the government are: the Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, which receives one copy out of the three copyright deposits, from the Biblioteca Nacional, according to the law recommended in 1904 by A. L. Lucero and Paul

Groussac; the Biblioteca de la Administración Nacional; and that of President Bartolomé Mitre, who accumulated a wonderful collection; this remains in his former residence, the property of the Argentine government, as a memorial to him; one or two government museums also have good collections—the natural history museum, etc. An interesting innovation, also in connection with a government office, is the Immigration Office's library of guides, maps, etc., for immigrants.

Special libraries privately owned are the Library of "La Prensa," one of the finest newspaper libraries in the world, and one that stays open until midnight; the library of the Museo Social Argentino, of the English Literary Society, of the fashionable Progreso and Jockey Clubs, the latter of 250,000 volumes formerly owned by Emilio Castellar of Spain. There is also the Sociedad protectora de bibliotecas para ciegos formed under the auspices of the Círculo de la Prensa. This Library-for-the-Blind Society contemplated, in 1914, the establishment of a national institute.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

About the libraries of educational institutions, much might be said. Dr. Brandon in his monograph on Latin American universities, has already given us some valuable notes on this class of library. Señor Lucero, appointed librarian in 1886, describes at length the important Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros, its history, the organization of its staff, their duties, salaries, etc. The Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires; Faculties of Law and Medicine have already been mentioned. The other most important university libraries in Argentina are those of Córdoba and La Plata. The Consejo Nacional de Educación in 1914 decided that the normal school libraries should perform three kinds of work,—work for teachers, for the school-children, and for the general reading public. It can be easily imagined what one children's library in each normal school means. In 1914 the State of Buenos Aires alone had over 100 children's libraries,—one in each school district. In the *Universidad Popular*, it is interesting also to note pages on children's libraries in New York, Cleveland,

Boston, and Medford and other cities.

Study of library conditions in other countries is everywhere apparent in Argentine library publications. Indications of this are the use in the Biblioteca Nacional of the classification of Brunet and of the Classification Décimale of the Institut International de Bibliographie in many other libraries. Mention also of Rhee, Brown, Constantin, and of the activities of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, all show a scholarly attitude toward the work.

EQUIPMENT

The buildings and equipment in general of Argentine libraries do not at present compare favorably with North American libraries. The building of the Biblioteca Nacional itself, oddly enough, was not designed for a library but for the National Lottery, altho as may be seen from pictures, it affords a very suitable and dignified edifice for this great library. Of the 149 libraries reporting in the 1909 census only twenty-one owned their own buildings. At the urgent solicitation of the 1908 library congress, the national Congress voted money for buildings for some of the most important libraries, and in 1911, the Biblioteca Popular Mariano Moreno in Rosario, Santa Fé, a library over thirty years old, asked Congress for \$50,000 to build.

So far as other equipment is concerned, that of Argentine libraries must be either made at home or in Europe as only one consignment of Library Bureau fittings is known to have gone to Argentina,—that which Dr. Goldsmith took for the American Association for International Conciliation to the Museo Social Argentino.

International exchange of government publications provided for by Sarmiento in a decree of Feb. 11, 1870, was one step toward greater intercommunication between the continents. The suggestion of Dr. C. S. Cruz, director of the National Library of Chile, at the Pan-American Scientific Congress, 1915-16, advocating the co-operative organization of American national libraries would be another means of bringing the Americas into closer touch. Perhaps some day a Pan-American Library congress may be achieved.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEXICO

BY LUIS MANUEL ROJAS, *Librarian.*

THE first steps taken to found a National Library in Mexico date from the year 1838, but it was not until 1856 that form was given to the project by the decree which was published on Nov. 30 by General D. Ignacio Comonfort, at that time Deputy President of the Republic. This decree created the institution to which we refer.

During the next year the National and Pontifical University of Mexico was abolished, and its edifice, property and library

possessed genuine bibliographical treasures, today the pride of our establishment.

The gifted bibliographer, Lic.* don José Fernando Ramírez, to whom the charge of the library was first given, was soon able, thanks to his indefatigable labor and perseverance, to organize the institution provisionally and to place it at the service of the public. But during the ephemeral régime of Maximilian these labors were unfortunately nullified. When the republican government triumphed in 1867 President Juárez declared, on Nov. 30 a new decree re-establishing the National Library and assigning as its home the majestic church of S. Agustín, a place which, as might have been foreseen, proved to be entirely inadequate for the purpose.

Owing to the efforts of the Directors, Lic. don José María Lafragua, Don José María Benítez, Don Joaquín Cardoso, and, chiefly, of Don José María Vigil, the Library was solemnly inaugurated on Apr. 2, 1884, and the doors were opened to the studious.

The great labor of the last-mentioned organizer of the Library is thus summed up by a writer: "During the last part of November, 1880, Don José María Vigil was appointed Director of the library, and it could be accurately said that there was handed over to him a large collection of volumes, rich not only in quantity but also in quality; but with the exception of the books already placed at the service of the public in the place allotted to that purpose, the majority were found packed away in boxes, piled one upon the other, and humid from contact with the muddy floor of the old Chapel of the Third Order.

"The first thought of Sr. Vigil was to adopt a simple and complete mode of classification, which should lend itself to the needs of a library which must necessarily be enriched continuously with new works, and which without this system would be nothing more than a 'useless agglomeration of books' without general utility, and always difficult to consult. When Sr. Vigil took charge of the direction the classifica-



LUIS MANUEL ROJAS

were handed over to the new institution; in this way 10,652 volumes of choice works became the first contingent of the library which has eventually developed into the foremost of all Spanish America.

Subsequently there were added to it the libraries of the Secretaries of Foreign Relations, of Justice, and of the Interior, as well as those of the religious institutions suppressed in virtue of the law of disendowment and confiscation of ecclesiastical property, until the National Library totaled 90,969 volumes. The libraries of the Cathedral, and of the convents of San Francisco, Santo Domingo and San Fernando, pos-

* = *Licenciado* = lawyer.

tion method proposed by Namur in his 'Project for a New Bibliographical System of Human Knowledge' was much in vogue, and for this reason the Director decided in favor of this system, with some slight alterations which he found convenient.

"With the plan decided, Sr. Vigil proceeded to put it into execution with limitless perseverance, and an intelligence reflecting his genius and wisdom, no one but an expert in this work can fully appreciate it. In the ceaseless search for volumes to complete sets of works, in the general classification which he made at the beginning, numbering, according to its subject, each one of the volumes which he unpacked and set out upon tables roughly improvised from planks and benches, and in the subsequent distribution with the object of grouping the books of similar subjects in the respective places that he had destined for their reception, he was aided with unflagging activity and ability by Don José María de Agreda y Sanchez, a distinguished Mexican bibliophile, and Sub-Director of the National Library, who also helped efficaciously in the making of the catalogs.

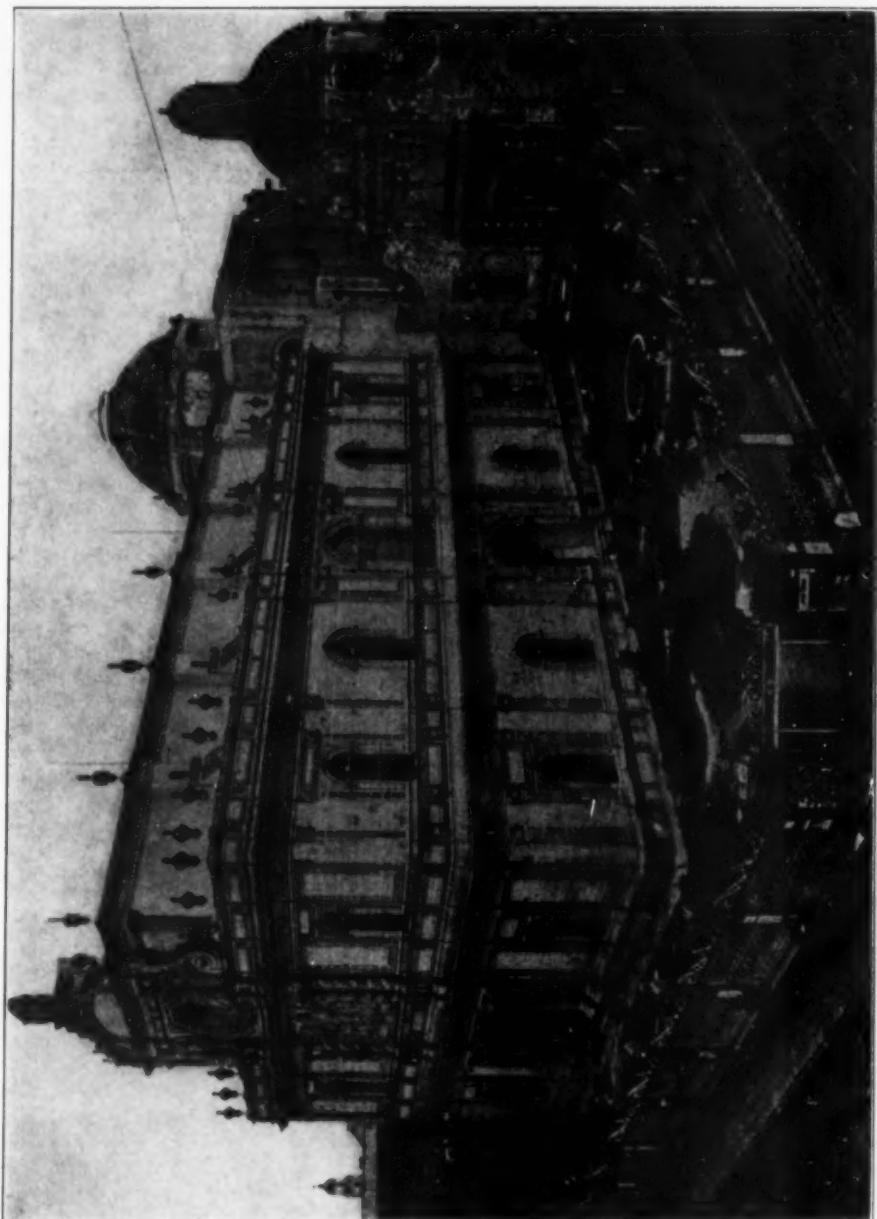
"The memory of that wise and venerable old scholar deserves all praise, and if we should be blamed for having stopped to pay this tribute in the course of this brief review of our National Library, it should be admitted that only strict justice is being done. Whatever its defects, the establishment exists as Sr. Vigil created it, aside from the more recent help given by our later governments. He organized the library, installed it, classified it. He bequeathed to his successors some 200,000 volumes (including duplicates) now arranged in a convenient manner; he founded the *Bulletin* which serves as the official organ of the Library, where the daily attendance of readers and the subject of the books used is recorded; he arranged the lists of books presented by authors, obtained thru purchase by the library, or by the courtesies of exchange; and, in conclusion, he left behind him eleven printed folio volumes containing catalogs and supplements.

In the course of time, the lists of books in the Library have had considerable additions, the total number being now calcu-

lated at about 400,000 volumes. This augmentation is owing to various valuable donations made by private individuals, by societies, by foreign governments, and obtained thru purchases constantly made by the establishment. Among the first group should be mentioned Don J. M. Lafragua, who gave 2000 volumes of Mexican works; Don Antonio Mier y Celis, who gave 9350 books, and Don Guillermo Prieto, who gave 4931 volumes, all representing a great diversity of material. Among the second there figures in the first rank the library bought from Don Andrés Clemente Vazquez, composed of 5880 volumes, and which includes one of the largest collection of works on chess-playing in the world; also the collection which belonged to Don Angel Núñez Ortega, comprising 1170 books of remarkable value, most of them being works on Mexican subjects, written by foreigners.

The Library possesses many volumes which are valuable for their merit as much as for their rarity; amongst these bibliographical treasures are counted 118 of the very earliest printed works (incunabula) of various dates and nationalities; it has a group of bibles, noteworthy for the precious examples which are included; Elzevir and Aldine and other famous editions, which only exist in sparse numbers; Mexican printed works of the Sixteenth century, many very rare; vocabularies and grammars of the native languages, religious chronicles, Mexican writings of the Colonial epoch; and many volumes of national history, including innumerable works by Mexican writers as well as those of many foreign authors.

The present government has shown great interest in the institution, and amongst the improvements which have recently been made we may mention several additions to the technical staff; the general cataloging of the volumes in accord with modern bibliographical systems, now almost complete; increase in hours of public service, and, perhaps most important, the foundation of the National School of Libraries and Archives, inaugurated thru the efforts of Don Agustín Loera y Chaves, the present Chief Official of the General Directorate of Fine Arts.



THE MEXICAN NATIONAL LIBRARY, MEXICO CITY

LIBRARY EXPERIENCES IN MEXICO

By AGNES F. P. GREER, *Supervisor of Branches, Kansas City Public Library.*

BEFORE speaking of my own experiences in Mexico, I will sketch, briefly, the development of Mexican libraries to refresh our memories and for the sake of any who may not have happened to consider them historically.

The first Mexican library was a very large and remarkable collection of picture writings found by the Spaniards when they captured the stronghold of the Aztecs. The Aztecs were, as is known, among the most highly civilized of American Indians, probably the most advanced of the peoples in North America. They had made many notable scientific experiments and discoveries of which careful records were kept. These, with historical and religious writings, comprised a large part of the original Mexican library which was almost entirely destroyed by one of the earliest Vice-regents who, actuated by religious zeal, burned all he could find of the heretical writings of the Aztecs.

The Spaniards who came to Mexico consisted in the main of three classes tho there were, of course, a comparatively small number of common soldiers, servants, etc. A large proportion were the explorers and adventurers many of whom were of the best blood of Spain, which was at that time the leading world power; there were many priests; and a surprisingly large number of scientists interested in the flora and fauna of the wonderful new world.

It is quite evident that all three of these classes would, of necessity, write reports—the military to the King; the priests to their parent houses; the scientists to preserve a record of their discoveries. Many of these reports would have to be duplicated, a copy sent to Spain, one kept by the writer or by the local government, while, in the case of the scientists, maybe one copy would be exchanged with the scientific workers in Peru where equally interesting things were happening.

It is hardly to be wondered at, then, that in 1544 a printing press was established in Mexico City to facilitate the printing of reports and books. In this way numerous

copies were made and collections of books begun in the different monasteries and convents springing up thruout Mexico, and at the seats of government. A copy of nearly every book printed was presented to the University of Mexico, which was founded in 1553. This library of the University may be called the first library in Mexico since the Conquest.

For obvious reasons, the Spaniards began intermarrying with the Aztecs almost immediately. The military were of the Spanish nobility and used to marrying for political reasons and, under the circumstances, it seemed much simpler to make friendly alliances with the Aztecs than to be in a state of continual warfare; the priests preferred saving souls to taking life; the scientific investigators knew their chances for study would be greatly lessened if among a hostile people. These reasons, taken in conjunction with the fact that the ruling tribe—the Aztecs—was of a very high type, made intermarriage the natural course.

With this ancestry it is not to be wondered at that the Mexicans—not meaning the Indians any more than we mean the Indians when we speak of the Americans—are the leaders in scientific and literary thought among the Latin-American countries. It is probably true that the poets of Chile rank higher than those of Mexico and that the much-talked-of "American novel" was written by a citizen of Bogota, but, generally speaking, Mexico is in the forefront in matters literary and scientific.

With people of this type it is easily seen that libraries would be a necessity. It is interesting to note that almost invariably a new ruler or president has, in the first year of his authority, done something to promote libraries until to-day there are libraries in every state and I think I am correct in saying that no city of 20,000 or more is without a library while many of less population have one.

Is it not interesting to know that in '88 or '89 libraries for children under fourteen were established? A few years ago there

were more than a dozen libraries conducted solely for children. All these libraries receive state aid, as do the schools.

There are four libraries which may be mentioned as giving a representative idea of Mexican libraries as they are to-day.

The National Library is in a class by itself. The nucleus of the collection was the library of the University of Mexico. About seventy years ago a decree was passed requiring the duplicate copies kept in other libraries, conventional or otherwise, to be given to the National Library. This same decree also provided that a copy of every book and newspaper published in Mexico should be sent to the National Library. In 1861 about \$3000 gold was allowed annually for the maintenance of the library, exclusive of salaries, which amount has been increased from time to time. Even yet the collection is especially full in theological works. The books are pleasantly housed in the old church of San Agustín which has been comfortably fitted up with reading desks after the manner of the British Museum and is well administered by the scholarly gentlemen in charge.

The Library of the National Museum looks for all the world like that of any up-to-date museum in the United States. Metal stacks and the usual library furnishings are used. The Dewey classification is the one they have chosen. They aim to keep up-to-date in five languages, so far as scientific matters are concerned.

In Puebla the library shows its Spanish ancestry. It is housed in a government building and the part open to the public consists of a room about 75 by 125 feet, one side of which is given up to French windows which open onto a patio filled with palm trees, bright flowers and birds of brilliant plumage. From the floor with its dull red tiles the carved shelves reach to the high ceiling which is as wonderfully carved as the shelving. Scattered about are marvellous old tables surrounded by chairs that look as tho Cortez himself must have brought them over.

On these wonderful shelves are a great variety of books from priceless incunabula to those just off the press and the patrons are just as varied. At one table will be seen a gentleman who appears to

be a typical scholar while at the next table are a few eager "mozos" who are reading—and talking—about the bull fight of which they have found an account in their home paper. It was impossible to refrain from comparing the principles which guide the administration of this library with its free mixing of rich and poor, cultured and barely literate, with those which rule a certain Irish library, the librarian of which said he did not allow people to come to that library unless they were dressed according to a certain standard. He also said that Americans were too sentimental and made the mistake of thinking libraries were for the masses, when in reality they should be reserved for the classes. The Mexicans feel that libraries, books, and learning are for all who desire them, and try to make them easy of access.

The library of Vera Cruz is different from any of the foregoing. The librarian is a barefooted Indian, dressed in a blue cotton shirt and white trousers. The library is in an old church building whose coolness is indeed grateful after the intense heat outdoors. Vera Cruz, being a seaport town, makes it hard for an interested librarian with limited funds to supply all the patrons who may come to him with books in their own tongues. However, this librarian has the proper spirit and is doing the best he can. He proudly showed us his English collection, offering first a remarkable illustrated edition of Shakespeare. I think I can appreciate the feelings of the Italian when we offer him Dante, or the German to whom we recommend Goethe! There was not a book in that English collection that was not of the best but it must be confessed that with the thermometer at 100 in the shade one doesn't feel quite like the "best." A little of the second best would have been more acceptable just then.

The library that I went to Mexico to reorganize was that of the Colegio para señoritas in Puebla. It is housed in two large, airy rooms with windows towards the street and doors opening onto the patio which makes it delightfully cool and light.

The furniture which had been designed and built before my arrival by a local carpenter was of white mahogany, exquisitely

grained and finished. Everything was simple in design and the entire furnishings depended for their adornment on the quality of material and the workmanship. The walls, ceilings, and vegas were attractively tinted and the lights well placed. However we wanted frosted lamps instead of plain, and it took some time to discover the best way to manage. We tried a number of different solutions in which to dip the lamps but nothing worked until the man of whom we bought our paints suggested using sandpaper. This was very successful and comparatively little trouble.

The catalog case had no rod and the carpenter, a Haitian negro who was as clever as he was black, had never seen the sort of rod wanted. After having it described he withdrew to reappear shortly with a beautifully turned mahogany rod thru the end of which he had bored a hole thru which he put a wire nail thus securing the rod, yet permitting its removal with the greatest ease. He was equally ingenious in the matter of book supports. Several different kinds were described to him, any of which would answer the purpose, and in a few days he presented one for inspection. It was the flat kind with a piece of tempered steel projecting beyond the wood. When asked where he had obtained the steel he said he had managed to get hold of an old bed spring which he had cut into the required lengths. Everything he was asked to do he managed to accomplish somehow tho he could get the idea of things totally strange to him when described in a mixture of English, Spanish, French, sign and picture language is still a marvel to me. The reason we had to improvise so many things is because it was within a few months of Diaz' resignation and nothing could be imported at that time.

There were between 4000 and 5000 volumes in the library, a few hundred of which were in German, English and French, the great majority being in Spanish. Those of the books needing rebinding were sent off to the binders as soon as possible with the request that they be rushed. So many came back with promptitude that after a lapse of a couple of weeks during which time no books were received from the

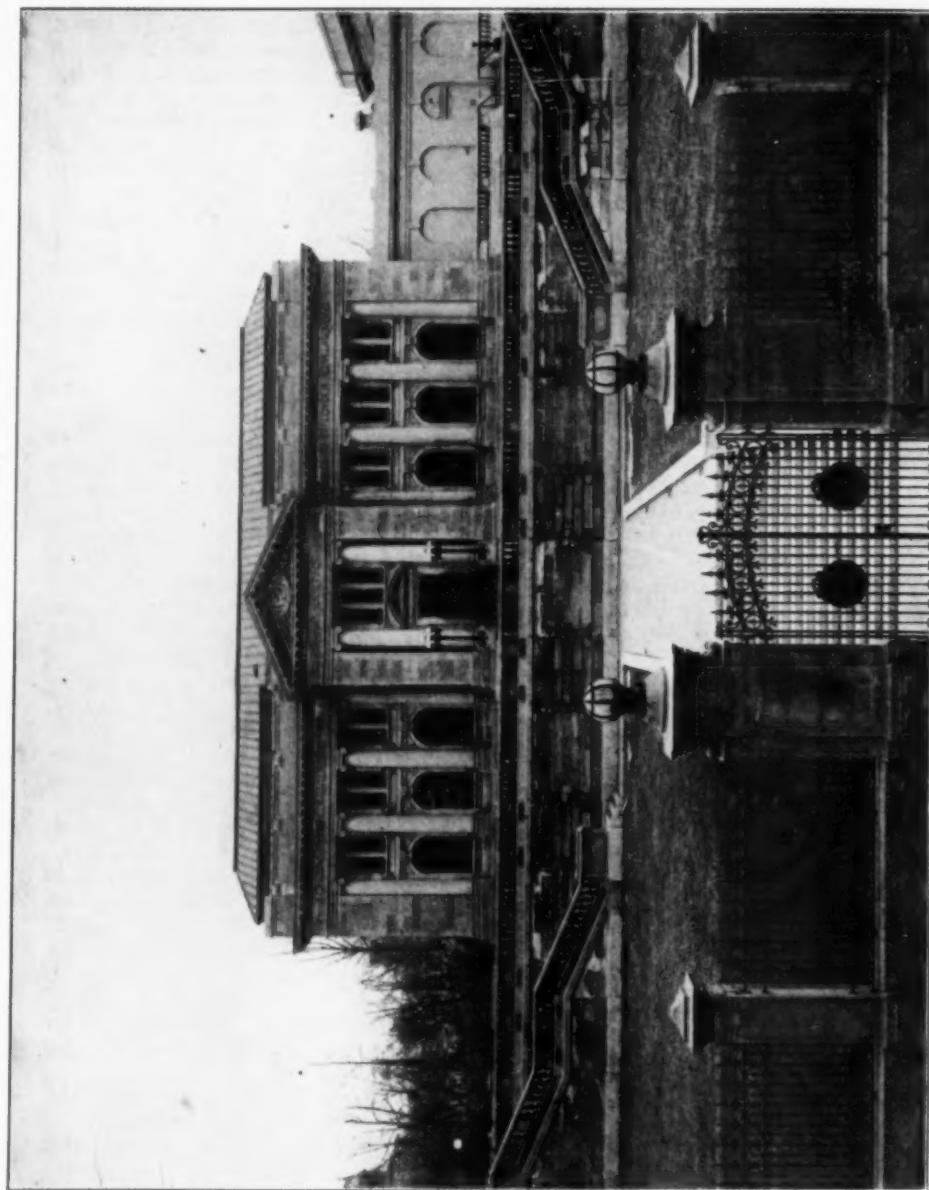
bindery a visit of investigation was made. The holidays had come. An offer of extra pay for overtime work was made. The reply was to the effect that there would be little use in earning more money if there were not time to enjoy that already made! The books had been promised in the first place "mañana." They were delivered then. "Mañana" does mean "tomorrow" as we use it, but there is another and much commoner meaning—"in the future," "at some later date," and this was the meaning both the binder and I attached to it. My experience would lead me to believe that Mexicans are very careful to live up to their given word.

Classifying the collection was not easy. The D. C. is not fully worked out in travel and history of Latin America. As I was colossally ignorant of the history of different South and Central American countries this meant a good deal of preliminary skimming before that part of the classifying could be done.

Another problem was the classification of Spanish, Mexican and other Spanish literatures. We treated this rather arbitrarily but it seemed to work which after all was the main thing. Sometimes familiar titles would appear which would be seized joyfully because they promised to classify easily! Here are a few, easily remembered, and what they turned out to be. The greatest American—San Martin; the great liberator—Bolivar; Travels in America—all in Central America and Mexico; Anthology of American poetry—all of the poets born south of the Equator.

It was necessary to leave some one in charge of the library, when it was reorganized, so part of each day was spent in showing two Mexicans how to carry on the work. Their English was good so far as it went, but was of the strictly "parlor" variety, my Spanish went somewhat farther and was correspondingly poorer, but we managed pretty well.

When the major part of the work was done the use of the catalog and the library was explained to groups of students and it was a great joy to hear those two embryo librarians explaining the whys and wherefores of the library mysteries to their fellow students.



BUILDING OF THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, NEW YORK CITY
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LATIN AMERICANA COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE collection of official publications of Latin-American countries may best be described as "incomplete, but hopeful." Our "Checklist of Newspapers and Official Gazettes" issued in 1915 records current publications of this kind from Brazil, British Honduras, Colombia, Argentine Republic, Venezuela, Mexico, British Guiana, Honduras, and from various Mexican States. There are, in addition, many entries of similar publications incomplete, or no longer coming currently.

In legislative and administrative reports, Mexico, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic are most largely represented. Peru and Chile come next. A very recent gift from the American Association for International Conciliation has brought down to date the reports of the Brazilian departments of finance and foreign affairs, and has added to the library twenty-nine volumes of the *Documentos parlamentares*. Of the various Brazilian States, São Paulo has by far the largest representation.

Among the publications of the Argentine Republic are the reports of the first and of the second census, 1872 and 1898, also the first and third of the Agricultural and Pastoral Census, 1908. The legislative reports are fairly complete, and come down to 1906. There are reports of the Department of Public Works, 1898-1913, Foreign Affairs, 1867-1913, Marine, 1899-1913, Education, 1899-1914, Statistics, 1894-1912, Finance, 1863-1912. There are many separate works, bulletins, etc.

The file of legislative documents of Chile is very incomplete. A set of the *Anuario estadístico*, with a very few gaps, is reported complete from 1867-1915. There are many other statistical publications. The reports of the Finance department extend from 1825-1913, Industries and Public Works, 1898-1914. There is also a good collection of reports of the Department of Education, 1849-1914.

Of Colombia the works belonging to the earlier period are more numerous than those

since 1886, the date beginning the present republic.

Costa Rica shows a good collection, of which may be noted the *Anuario estadístico*, 1886-1915, and the *Boletín de Fomento*, 1911-1914, and the other Central American republics fairly represented are Panama and Salvador.

Uruguay has a fairly good representation of the various departments of government, but except in the case of the Department of Education they are not up to date.

The collection of Mexican documents of all kinds is large, containing about 3200 titles. The *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library contains in volume 13 an annotated list of these publications to 1909.

The catalog has some 2320 entries of publications from 1867 to date. The publication of the Departments of Commerce and Public Works, Public Health, and of the various agricultural experiment stations, *Anuario estadístico*, and the *Boletín de Secretario de Fomento* are very nearly complete.

The library has numerous volumes of collected treaties from all the principal countries, as well as more than a hundred separate treaties. There is also a good collection of works giving the proceedings of Arbitration Tribunals.

To the national libraries of Brazil, Chile, and Costa Rica, the Pan-American Union, The Pan-American Society, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the American Association for International Conciliation, the library owes many of its accessions.

In the field of non-official publications particular interest to students of Latin-America attaches to 200 bound volumes and some hundreds of individual documents in the Manuscript Division. Two-thirds of these manuscripts belong to the Obadiah Rich collection and the remainder have been acquired by purchase or gift. The Rich collection had its origin with Don Antonio de Uguina, of Madrid. It comprises almost everything of interest that was collected by his friend, Juan Bautista Muñoz, the his-

torian of the New World, Uguina also furnished his other friend, Navarrete, with many of the documentary materials for his "Colección de Viages." These manuscripts were purchased by M. Ternaux Compans, of Paris, after the death of Uguina, and were added to his own collection of the same nature. All these things passed to the possession of Obadiah Rich, one time United States Consul at Madrid, who added some items from the Lord Kingsborough collection and from other sources in Spain. About the year 1848 the whole collection was purchased by James Lenox. The manuscripts other than those comprised in this purchase have been derived by gift or from the public sales of the Poole, Del Monte, Ramirez, Squier, Janvier, and other notable collections of Spanish Americana. Lists of the Latin-American manuscripts owned by the library were printed in its *Bulletin* for July, 1901, and February, 1915.

In its "Reserve" room the library has most of the important publications in Spanish and other languages, which were printed before 1800, relative to Latin-American exploration and geography, Indians and Catholic missions, laws, and the chronicles and histories. It is peculiarly rich in respect to such early and very rare source-materials as are recorded by Harrisse in his "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," by Medina in his "Biblioteca Hispano-Americanana," and has most of the Mexican imprints described in Icazbalceta's "Biblioteca Mexicana."

In the general reading room of the American History Division (room 300) and the overflow in the stacks, there are about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets of Latin-American interest. This figure includes about a thousand works which treat of the Americas as a whole, and 800 volumes relating to the Indians and Indian languages of Latin-America, which is a noteworthy group.

With respect to those works which describe the Latin-American countries, the works of geographers and travelers, the library has a fair number in the foreign languages and English, those published in English during the last two decades being nearly all here. Of these latest publica-

tions, a selection of about 100 volumes is kept on the open reference shelves of room 300, where they are readily available without formality. Other works are secured thru examination of the card catalog.

The group of Mexicana is noteworthy, consisting of 1800 volumes, without including those in "Reserve." It contains large numbers of almanacs, publications on the Mexican War, on European intervention, and, perhaps, the best collection of books and pamphlets in an American library relating to the Maximilian regime. A list of works relating to Mexico was printed in the Library's *Bulletin*, Vol. 13 (1909).

Other groups and volumes represented are: Central America, 350; Cuba, 700; Porto Rico, 100; Colombia, 150; Venezuela, 300; Brazil, 600; Uruguay, 75; Ecuador, 50; Peru, 225; Bolivia, 60; Chile, 450; Argentine Republic, 650; and Paraguay, 100. A list of the West Indian group was printed in the *Bulletin*, vol. 16 (1912).

Latin-American groups outside of the American History Division and available in the main reading room are: Geography, 110; collective and individual biography, 275; boundaries and arbitration, 50; law, 500; learned societies, 190; periodicals, 300; Spanish-American literature, 730; and Portuguese-American literature, 70. These groups total nearly 2500, in addition to the 10,000 above mentioned.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Reference Librarian.*

LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has a Latin-American collection of about 4500 volumes, including 2000 volumes of history and description, and several important sections on commerce, finance, and general and special statistics. Included within the history section is a special collection, not complete but fairly comprehensive, on the boundary questions of the various South American countries. The total number given above does not include works on literature and language, as such are classed with Spanish and Portuguese literature and no separate statistics are available.

Wm. H. CARPENTER,
Acting Librarian.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

THE collection of works on the history and literature of Latin America in the Harvard College Library now numbers over 19,000 volumes and pamphlets. Many of the rarer early works on the discovery, exploration, and conquest were secured with the Ebeling library nearly a century ago, but the greater part of the collection has been acquired within the last decade. Indeed in the last ten years it has more than quadrupled in size. Part of this increase has come from miscellaneous purchases from second-hand catalogs, and part from gifts from the governments and other officials of various South American countries; but by far the greater part has been bought for the Library by special representatives who have been to South America mainly for this purpose. The conditions of the book-trade in most of these countries make this apparently the only satisfactory way in which to build up any really good collection. In all these cases, not only were books bought both from dealers and individuals, and gifts secured from governments and institutions, but opportunities occurred to secure *en bloc* important private libraries. In 1909, Dr. Hiram Bingham, now of Yale University, secured in Santiago de Chile, the Chilean collection formed by Señor Luis Montt, librarian of the National Library of Chile. In 1913-14, Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, librarian of Northwestern University, visited all the countries of South America in behalf of several American libraries. Thru his trip the Harvard Library obtained besides many miscellaneous works a large portion of the private libraries of Señor Manual Segundo Sánchez, librarian of the National Library of Venezuela, and author of the *Bibliografía Venezolana*, and of Señor Donato Lanza y Lanza of La Paz, Bolivia, and the whole of that of Señor Blas Garay, of Asuncion, Paraguay. In 1915, Dr. Julius Klein spent several months in Brazil, Argentine, and Uruguay on a traveling fellowship, and purchased some 2000 volumes and pamphlets. Finally, in 1917, Dr. Thomas Barbour, of the Harvard University Museum, aided Harvard in securing a collection of about 2000 volumes and pamphlets on Cuba formed by Señor José Augusto Escoto of Matanzas. Nego-

tiations are now under way for a further purchase from Señor Escoto's library of some 200 volumes on Cuban history and 230 on San Domingo.

The Harvard collections attempt to cover as far as may be the history, geography and politics of the various countries. Special effort has been made to secure sets of periodicals and the collection of these comprises about 1200 volumes. There are also about two thousand volumes of official documents. For many of the countries, especially Chile, Venezuela, and Bolivia, the collections of political pamphlets and broadsides are large and important. The relative strength of the divisions is roughly indicated by the following enumeration of volumes in each:

Latin-America (general), 1250; West Indies (general), 375; Cuba, 1250; Haiti and San Domingo, 150; Other West Indies, 260; Lesser Antilles, 210; Mexico, 1300; Central America, 300; Argentine, 1750; Bolivia, 200; Brazil, 1650; Chile, 1400; Colombia, 550; Ecuador, 125; Guiana, 175; Paraguay, 390; Peru, 750; Uruguay, 400; Venezuela, 600.

It ought to be noted that the above enumeration does not include the pamphlet material, of which Harvard has so important a collection, numbering some 6000 pieces. Had it been practical to enter these under each country above, the figures in some instances would have been greatly changed. For example, Bolivia is listed as having only 200 volumes; as a matter of fact this collection is largely made up of pamphlets bound in collective volumes, and, comprising as it does nearly a thousand titles, is believed to be unusually complete. The Cuban collection has over 500 pamphlets not given in the count above.

Separate mention should be made of the collection of Latin-American literature comprising some 2300 volumes and pamphlets, which, however, are included in the figures in the above table. The countries whose poets, novelists, and essayists are best represented are Mexico (185 vols.), Cuba (470 vols.), Argentine (215 vols.), Brazil (320 vols.), Chile (225 vols.), Colombia (100 vols.), and Uruguay (105 vols.).

ALFRED L. POTTER,
Assistant Librarian.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

In the field of history, topography, biography and antiquities of Latin America the Library of Congress possesses an excellent working collection of about 16,000 volumes. In original editions and other rare and expensive works (particularly the material of the period of discovery, exploration and colonization) it is not so strong as some other American libraries that have been enriched by the absorption of special collections. It contains, however, many original texts and the secondary authorities. The highly important chronicles dealing with the activities of the religious orders are well represented. The same is true of the various "colecciones," "anales" and publications of the historical societies and learned academies. It includes reproductions of the principal Mexican and Maya codexes. The collection of material on boundary disputes and claims is strong; that relating to the aboriginal inhabitants is not pre-eminent, but contains the monumental works and much monographic matter. Many works on the Indian languages are included, some in the rare first editions.

The growth of this section may be seen by comparing the number of volumes and pamphlets possessed by the Library in 1901 (cf. Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, page 298-299) with the number now contained:

	1901	1918
Mexico	685	3189
Central America	500	1606
West Indies	814	2721
South America	1894	7600

The collection of newspapers and periodicals is not notable but contains complete or partial sets of some of the more important earlier journals, e.g., *Revista de Buenos Aires*, *Nueva revista de Buenos Aires*, *Revista Argentina*, *Revista de Chile*, *Revista de Cuba*, *Revista del Rio de la Plata* and others. Additions are being made as opportunities present themselves. Among current periodicals received may be mentioned: *Revista argentina de ciencias políticas*, *Revista de derecho, historia y letras*, *Revista de legislación y jurisprudencia*, *Revista bimestre cubana*, *Cuba contemporánea*, *Re-*

forma social, etc. The collection may be said to be thoroughly representative.

In the division of law, public documents and political, economic and social conditions the relative increase has probably been even greater, but exact figures are not available at the moment.

The official reports of the various ministries and other government departments and bureaus, published annually, as a rule, in the Latin-American republics, form invaluable source material for political, economic and social history. These the Library receives thru international exchange. Special efforts have been made, moreover, by correspondence, purchase, and the visit of an agent of the Library to complete sets and in general to strengthen this collection which, it is believed, compares favorably with that of any other library in respect to legislative, administrative and statistical material, not only of the national governments but of the provincial governments also.

Special attention has been given to the development of the material on law, legislative history and international relations and the collection is said to be excellent.

In literature the collection is not strong, but it contains most of the important critical and historical works and selected titles of many representative authors. Excluding linguistic works, it contains some 1150 volumes and pamphlets including duplicate copies retained. Among them are to be found not only the classics of the colonial period and the earlier years of independence, but representative works of some of the better known contemporaries: Amado Nervo, Gutiérrez Nájera, Rubén Darío, Gómez Carrillo, Julián de Casal, Guillermo Valencia, José Asunción Silva, Santos Chocano, Díaz Rodríguez, Blanco Fombona, Orrego Luco, Leopoldo Lugones, Rodó and others. This section is being conservatively developed.

In conclusion, the bibliographical and biobibliographical apparatus, the indispensable instrument of the cataloger and the bibliographer, is as complete as diligent efforts have been able to make it, and careful attention is given to filling gaps and securing new publications.

C. K. JONES, Catalog Division.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

During the journey made thru South America by Dr. Walter Lichenstein occupying nineteen months on behalf of the several libraries co-operating in the endeavor to obtain from South American countries collections of their literature in the respective field of the individual libraries, Northwestern University was enriched, especially by a collection in Spanish-American historical literature of about 1350 volumes relating to South American history. This includes most of the standard historical works of South America and many of the most important sets such as the *Revista Trimestral do Instituto Historico Geographico e Ethnographico do Brazil*, all the work of Medina, and the publications of the various geographical and historical societies. In addition there is a large amount of manuscript and broadside material. This has been arranged in 65 volumes and portfolios. Included in this material is the manuscript of Bibolotti, Moseteno Vocabulary and Treatises, published by the University. The rest of the manuscript material relates chiefly to the modern history of Bolivia, and includes the correspondence for the years 1841-1852 of General José Ballivian, President of Bolivia from 1840-1847.

**THE BANCROFT COLLECTION
AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA**

The Bancroft Library contains about 65,000 works published with reference to the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Panamá. It also has a large number of books dealing with the Spanish Southwest. It has devoted its special interest during recent years to the acquisition of Mexicana, and contains the best collection of Mexican official publications outside the Republic of Mexico. The collection of early Spanish and Mexican non-official historical imprints is the most complete in the United States. There is also an interesting and rare collection of early linguistics which is greatly sought by anthropologists.

In Spanish manuscripts the Bancroft Library is especially rich. First, there are nearly 1000 volumes of provincial records of California under Spain, originals and

transcripts, and as large a body of original MSS. dealing with Spanish America (chiefly Mexico) in general. Some 3000 original documents from the Louisiana archives are here, originally a part of the collection now in Seville and known as the *Papeles Procedentes de la Isla de Cuba*. In addition, there are perhaps 100,000 sheets of transcripts from the archives of Spain and Mexico. Housed in the Bancroft Library, also, is the Bolton Collection of some 60,000 sheets of Spanish manuscripts relating to the Spanish Southwest.

HERBERT E. BOLTON, Curator.

BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The John Hay Library of Brown University contains not only a fair number of general books about Latin America on its shelves, but houses also the remarkable George Earl Church collection of Latin-American Americana. Colonel Church, born at New Bedford, was Colonel of a Rhode Island regiment during the Civil War, and after its close followed his profession as a civil engineer in Latin America, later taking up his residence in London, where he became a vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society and its chief authority on Latin-American topics. Thru personal exploration, he knew Latin America from the Rio Grande to Terra del Fuego, and he published a number of monographs on South America, from the engineering point of view. Had he lived, his life work as an authority would have been completed by an elaborate work on South America, which he left unfinished, but the completion of which was undertaken by his life-long friend, Sir Clements Markham. Colonel Church was a careful collector of Americana relating to the southern part of the continent and spared no outlay to obtain copies of rare works and then to dress them in worthy and appropriate binding. His library was sent to Brown University from his London house in 1912, soon after his death, and one of the best authorities on the subject, who personally knew the library in London, Elmer L. Cothrell, has pronounced it one of the most valuable collections on its subject that exists. This collection includes in all about 400 volumes, selected for their rarity and importance,

having 47 works on Spanish America, 171 on Mexico, 25 on Central America, 56 on the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea, and 103 on South America.

Besides this collection, the John Carter Brown Library, also connected with Brown University, is rich in Latin-American works in its own collection of Americana.

NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION

The Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York contains an excellent Spanish-American collection. Limited, as it is, to works of a legal nature, this very specialization has enabled particular attention to be given to securing complete sets of reports of the decisions of the courts, of session laws, of codes with their commentaries, and of constitutional material. Not only federal material has been secured, but in several of the countries the constituent states are well represented. In addition to official material, legal treatises and commentaries on subjects of importance to the American practicing lawyers and also the student are available. This collection is the result of a consistent policy covering many years guided by the advice of a number of experts. In recent years, however, there have been increased accessions, and continuations are kept up to date thru agents in the various large cities. There is no space here to name all the experts who have favored the Association with advice in the selection of the works for the respective countries, but the kindness of Dr. E. S. Zeballos, formerly Argentinian minister of foreign affairs, thru whose efforts the collection for that country has been expanded to a gratifying completeness, cannot go without mention. In 1915 Dr. E. M. Borchard, at the time Law Librarian of the Library of Congress, thru his valuable advice and assistance enabled the Association to fill many gaps and add much valuable material in the various countries. To those familiar with the legal bibliography of the Spanish-American countries, it may be significant to add that the Library contains also sets of the Official Gazettes of several of the countries. None of these countries is unrepresented, but certain of them are particularly complete within the chosen limits.

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Latin-American collection now numbers about 40,000 volumes. It is made up chiefly of the libraries of Professor Hiram Bingham, of the Class of 1898, and of Mr. Henry R. Wagner, of the Class of 1884.

During the college year 1907-08, Professor Bingham deposited in the Library most of his books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to South America, exceeding four thousand in number. There are also three thousand and more letters relating to the Wars of Emancipation, including letters written by General A. J. Sucre during the years 1821-1829; letters to and from Henry Hill, a resident of Valparaiso, 1817-1821; and letters relating to Bolivar. Among the printed material are many volumes of South American newspapers and periodicals, literary, scientific and political, and a large number of the official publications, especially of Colombia and Venezuela. The collection has been largely increased thru the generosity of the various national and provincial governments of South America, whose officers are sending us official documents and similar material, the importance of which increases each year as relations with the Southern Continent become closer.

In 1915, thru the generous co-operation of Mr. Henry R. Wagner and other friends of the University, the Library acquired the whole of the remarkable collection made by Mr. Wagner during many years. This collection includes books on Mexico, Central America, and the Philippines, Cuba, the West Indies, and Spain. It is particularly rich in the history of Mexico, both in manuscript and in rare early printed books. There are 531 manuscripts, 9653 printed volumes, 2600 broadsides and folios, and a large number of newspapers.

The newspapers in the collection have been cataloged, and are included in "A List of Newspapers in the Library of Yale University," published in 1915.

Mr. Carlos Alfredo Tornquist, of Buenos Aires, is preparing for Yale a collection "on a vast scale" of Argentine literature, illustrative of all that is best in the culture of the country. Mr. Tornquist's gift is not, however, limited to the Argentine.

MARY C. WITTINGTON.

AMERICAN COLLECTIONS FOR SOUTH AMERICAN LIBRARIES*

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Sends Valuable Book Collections to South American Libraries

The departure of the first steamers, re-establishing regular traffic between the Three Americas, carried many large cases containing the most valuable treasure of this country, gathered under the direction of the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, Carnegie Foundation Branch for International Peace.

Therein will be found, as in wonderful silent discs ready to have their vibrating voices ring when someone desires to hear them, the voices of all the great thinkers of this country from the early beginning of its history to the present day. There are the great Statesmen Washington, Hamilton, the Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson, and also the following literary men: Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Irving, Emerson, Thoreau, Stockton, Mark Twain, Cable, Stowe, Hopkinson Smith, O. Henry; also Bryant, Longfellow, Whitman, Lanier and Cawein. The names of all those who placed themselves above personal pre-occupations and interest are there, and have raised their voices to speak on what interests common welfare and progress. The historian, the philosopher, the sociologist, the educator and the science researcher in all its branches, are there imprisoned, waiting to make their trip overseas and be scattered on the reading tables of the libraries of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru and Chile, to speak with deep sincerity to the spirits of a whole continent anxious to know all things.

The Carnegie Foundation Branch for International Peace, one of the divisions of which (Relations and Education) operates through the American Association for International Conciliation was organized by the great philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, and one of the purposes of this movement is to diffuse between the peoples of the world the ideas and knowledge of the characteristic activities of each group so as

to develop real mutual knowledge and genuine fraternal co-operation which, sooner or later, will tend to avert the causes of war and establish an everlasting peace. The Foundation is presided over by the eminent statesman, Elihu Root, Ex-Secretary of War and State, who is very well known and esteemed in South America, and the Board is comprised of such distinguished persons as Dr. Charles W. Eliot, for forty years president of Harvard University; Dr. James Brown Scott, counsellor of the Department of State; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador of the United States to Germany; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, ex-president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at present director of the Carnegie Foundation for Educational Improvement; Dr. Robert S. Woodward, director of the Carnegie Institution for Scientific Research, and Mr. Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador of the United States to France and ex-Secretary of State.

Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, Director of the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, was interviewed by *El Norte Americano*. Dr. Goldsmith speaks Spanish with irreproachable correctness and is one of the first authorities in this country on Latin-American affairs. It was he who had charge of the selection, purchase and shipment of the above-mentioned collections of North American works, destined to South American libraries. In May, 1916, he was commissioned by the Foundation to take a collection of works along these lines to Buenos Aires, comprising 10,000 volumes, presented as a gift to the "Museo Social Argentino" (Argentine Social Museum) of that city. At the same time Dr. Goldsmith was commissioned to visit universities, libraries and other institutions of the different South American republics, with a view to studying them, delivering lectures and opening intellectual friendly relations with them, besides investigating which states would

* Translated by permission from *El Norte Americano*, New York, Jan., 1919.

be more inclined to co-operate with the Foundation in its purposes of International Brotherhood.

During the trip he visited the countries above stated, inaugurated the North American Library in the Argentine Social Museum on July 3d, 1916, and on the occasion of the Argentine Centennial Independence Celebration, he represented the United States in the festivities of Tucuman, and later travelled extensively throughout Argentina and other republics. The Carnegie Foundation has proposed to donate the collections that are being shipped on his recommendation to the institutions that can make the most intelligent and fruitful use of them. The libraries selected to receive collections are the following: The Biblioteca Nacional de Rio de Janeiro, (Rio de Janeiro National Library), 2300 volumes; the Biblioteca del Estado de São Paulo, (São Paulo State Library), about 1000; the Biblioteca Nacional del Uruguay, (Uruguay National Library), 2000; the Paraguayo Instituto, (Paraguayan Institute), and the Universidad National del Paraguay (Paraguay National University), 2000; the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile (Chile National Library), 3000, and the Universidad de San Marcos en Lima, (Lima San Marcos University), 3000, the allotments destined for Montevideo and Asuncion being the same as those which will be sent to San Marcos and the Chile National Library. Besides the works gathered for these collections through the co-operation of the federal government, the different state governments and many association and private institutions, the Foundation has spent the sum of \$25,000 in their purchase.

In order that the efforts on the part of the Foundation on behalf of the diffusion of ideas may be a real interchange, Dr. Goldsmith will recommend that important works published in other American countries be collected during the coming year and brought to the United States for distribution among its libraries.

No books of importance published in the United States could be mentioned as having been excluded from this collection, Dr. Goldsmith tells us. "We have used the services of bibliographic experts in all the

branches of knowledge for the selection of the works, and each book has been picked out with a definite purpose of interpretation and service. The institutions above named which will receive these collections are the ones believed to be notably disposed to popularize their contents, due to their organization, spirit of progress and their immediate contact with the public. We do not desire simply to fill the dusty shelves of obscure basements; with our message we strive to reach the mentality of the mass itself of the studying public."

"How did you find the Latin-American libraries?" we questioned Dr. Goldsmith.

"They are great, extensive and venerable archives, with rich treasures of human knowledge, both ancient and modern; but as it is manifest in the universities and the institutions of primary and secondary instruction, they are not acquainted with civilization in general as at present in existence in the various republics. The great libraries are of a passive character instead of a positive and aggressive character. We here believe that the library should be intimately related with the public and should supplement primary and university education in such a way that when what could be called routine education terminates, the student continues to form himself and to widen his knowledge in the light of a perpetual and vivifying flame, contemporaneous with each generation, which is the public library's mission. If we have learned important lessons of civilization, it is because a latent, restricted and isolated library is an anomaly, and that real libraries are live and growing organisms in our communities in which the public mind experiments in perpetual flux and reflux, a sway and reaction reciprocally fruitful."

"How do you think, Mr. Goldsmith, that the libraries of South America could be made more useful?" was our next question.

"I cannot attempt to discuss questions concerning sister republics," he answered. "Sooner or later they will reform the organization and management of their libraries, as has been done in the case of many other institutions. Each people develop according to its own tendencies and class. The experience has been that the medicine for one may be the poison for the

other. I will limit myself to saying that if some of the above named institutions desire to have us co-operate with them in the preparation of their personnels, we would be willing to offer a certain number of pensions to be used by young men of good talent, general intelligence and of formed character, selected and appointed by them, and who would devote themselves to library studies in our institutions. In fact we have offered pensions to two of these libraries, and we expect that candidates will be named."

He emphasized the necessity of employing for the benefit of the libraries, the same methods of publicity used by merchants in the sale of their goods, i. e., through advertising, notices, exhibitions, the circulation of books and even their distribution by messengers, the mails and automobiles, as is frequently done here. He closed by saying:

"Man is a naturally indolent animal and it is necessary to stimulate him, obliging him to read, study and expand his knowledge on new intellectual courses."

CHECKLIST OF IMPORTANT MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

COMPILED BY PETER H. GOLDSMITH, *Director The Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation.*

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Newspapers

La Nación
La Prensa

Periodicals

La Argentina Económica
Atlántida
Augusta
Boletín de Estadística
Boletín Mensual del Museo Social Argentino
Caras y Caretas
Fray Mocho
Helios
El Hogar
Ideas
Mundo Argentino
Nosotros
La Nota
Las Nuevas Tendencias
Nuestra América
Plus Ultra
Revista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas
Revista de Ciencias Económicas
Revista de Filosofía
Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires
El Social
Themis

CORDOBA, ARGENTINA

Periodical

Revista de la Universidad de Córdoba

TUCUMAN, ARGENTINA

Periodical

Revista de Tucumán

RIE DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Newspapers

Journal do Brazil
Journal do Commercio
Journal do Estado de São Paulo

O Piaç

Periodicals

Brazil-Ferrocarril
Brasil Industrial

Revista Americana

Revista Marítima Brazileira

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Periodical

Baja California

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Newspaper

La Nación
Las Últimas Noticias

Periodical

La Revista Católica
Revista de Artes y Letras
Sucedos

ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE

Newspaper

El Mercurio

VALPARAISO, CHILE

Newspaper

El Mercurio

Periodical

South Pacific Mail

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Newspaper

Sur América

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

Newspaper

La Información

Periodicals

Atheneo

Eos

El Foro

La Obra

HABANA, CUBA

Periodical

Boletín del Ejército
Boletín Oficial de Marcas y Patentes

Cuba Contemporánea

Revista de Bellas Artes

Revista Bimestre Cubana

Revista de Instrucción Pública



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

SANTO DOMINGO, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
Periodicals
 La Pluma
 Revista de Agricultura
 QUITO, ECUADOR
Periodical
 Revista Comercial
 GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR
Newspaper
 El Telégrafo
Periodical
 La Ilustración
 TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS
Newspaper
 El Nuevo Tiempo
 GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEJICO
Newspaper
 El Economista
 El Informador
 VERACRUZ, MEJICO
Newspaper
 El Dictamen
 MERIDA, YUCATAN, MEJICO
Periodical
 Yucatán Escolar
 NEW YORK, N. Y.
Newspaper
 La Prensa
Periodicals
 América Futura
 El Arte Tipográfico
 El Comercio
 El Escritorio
 Inter-América
 El Norte Americano
 The North American Review
 Las Novedades
 The Pan American Magazine
 La Reforma Social
 MANAGUA, NICARAGUA
Periodical
 El Foro Nicaragüense
 BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA
Newspaper
 La Voz del Atlántico
 PANAMA, REPUBLICA DEL PANAMA
Newspapers
 El Diario

The Herald
 The Star
Periodical
 La Revista Nueva
 LIMA, PERU
Newspapers
 El Comercio
 Economista Peruano
 El Tiempo
 La Prensa
Periodicals
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima
 Mercurio Peruano
 Revista de Ciencias
 Revista Universitaria
 Sociedad Geográfica de Lima, Mapoteca
 Variedades
 SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
Periodicals
 Boletín Histórico
 El Carnaval
 SAN SALVADOR, SALVADOR
Periodicals
 Actualidades
 Ateneo del Salvador
 MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY
Periodicals
 El Comercio Español
 Pegaso
 Revista del Centro Militar
 Naval
 CARACAS, VENEZUELA
Periodicals
 Cultura Venezolana
 El Heraldo Industrial
 La Revista
 Revista de Derecho y Legislación
 Revista Universitaria
 SAN CRISTOBAL, VENEZUELA
Newspaper
 Horizontes
 WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Periodical
 Boletín de la Unión Panamericana

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHILE

THE National Library of Chile has hitherto occupied an edifice which is one of a series of government office buildings, near the capital. The old building, which our illustration gives, already too limited for the expansion of a national library, was somewhat shattered by the great earthquake and some three years ago Chile began to provide a new and adequate building, which is to excel any library building in South America and compare favorably with the great library buildings in the United States. A full

square of ground, covering 11,000 square feet, was set aside for the purpose, at the head of the great Alameda, the chief avenue of Santiago de Chile, where the central street ends at the splendid Hillside Park of Santa Lucia. On this the new library building is in course of erection, and we hope soon to give a view of the facade and plans from the architect's drawings. The librarian, Carlos Silva Cruz, who has now held that post for nearly five years, has visited the United States and studied American methods of running libraries.

LATIN AMERICA IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

BY MARY G. DAVIS, *Children's Librarian, Fifty-eighth Street Branch of the New York Public Library*

MUCH might be done to stimulate the interest of the children in Latin America.

For the younger ones there is a fund of interest in the natural resources of a country, unfamiliar in itself, and yet producing many things that are a part of the daily life of every child. In a number of *St. Nicholas*, many years ago, there appeared a little story in which each article on the breakfast table becomes suddenly vocal. Salt, pepper, sugar, butter, coffee, tea—each tells its own story, bringing the atmosphere of strange and distant countries into the breakfast room of a New England home. In the same way the products of Latin America might be made to bring their own background into the Children's Rooms. On this sister-continent of ours, on these far-away islands grow so many of the articles that we eat and wear and use. To an imaginative child each might carry its message.

W. L. Hudson's "A Little Boy Lost" weaves a fascinating background for the wild life of South America. Little Martin, with his frank affection for all the creatures that dwell in the forests and in the lakes and rivers, has done for this land something of what Kipling's Mowgli has done for India. Thru him the children feel the bigness, the strangeness of the great plains, the rushing rivers, the high, mysterious hills. To many of them the book is a fairy tale; but as they read it they absorb enough of the atmosphere so that the birds and beasts, the winds and the wide spaces become the natural attributes of the country to which they belong. "Far-away and Long Ago" brings the "unrealness" of "A Little Boy Lost" to the reality of things as they actually exist. As a background for South American plant and animal life this book is invaluable. Mary H. Wade's "Twin Travelers in South America"—very attractively bound and printed—and Edith Browne's "South America" in the "Peeps in Many Lands" series as well as the "Boy Travelers" and tales of the Spanish explorers would interest the younger children.

For the older ones we cannot think of Latin America without a vision of untold delights—of buried treasure and pirates who "sailed the Spanish Main," of revolutionary heroes who made and unmade governments overnight, of slaves who struggled for freedom, and of explorers who risked their lives on uncharted seas. Against a background of such books as Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," Hezekiah Butterworth's "South America" and "A Book of Discovery" by M. B. Synge, we can place a host of others, Frank Stockton's "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast," Dr. Brady's "South American Fights and Fighters," Stackpole's "Bird Clay" and Howard Pyle's "Stolen Treasure." The sister continent and the far-away islands are peopled now with such figures as Conan Doyle's "Copley Banks" and "Captain Sharkey," "Robert Clay" in "Soldiers of Fortune" and the heroes who really lived and fought—Miranda and Bolivar and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

It is a far cry from these to the well-ordered cities of to-day; but traces of the old struggles still remain, and boys whose minds are rich in these colorful backgrounds are going to have more sympathy with the effort, for instance, of the American Marines to maintain order in Haiti and with our difficulties in Mexico.

There is much that will appeal to the older boys, too, in the great natural resources of this part of the world, the tropical birds, the beasts of the jungle, the splendid fight against Nature that the modern explorers have made.

In Children's Rooms where it is possible exhibits might be made of the various products, with a few facts added to give life and character to each one. But thru the books alone there is an opportunity to connect a past rich in romantic figures and incidents, filled with a history and legend that reflects its own color and abundance, with a present and a future that calls for all the energy, all the insight and idealism that the coming generations can bring to it.



VIEW OF SOME OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FREIGHT DOCKS IN BROOKLYN
AT ONE OF THESE DOCKS EIGHT CARGO VESSELS CAN LOAD SIMULTANEOUSLY

NAVAL LIBRARIES—PRESENT AND FUTURE

By CHARLES H. BROWN, *Supervisor, Library War Service, Western Long Island*

THE work of the Library War Service has given to many of us a new and greatly enlarged vision of the possibilities and value of books. There is no doubt of the appreciation of reading matter by the soldiers and sailors. To any group of men shut up in a camp or on board ship with limited possibilities of recreation books and magazines are far more necessary than to those free to come and go as they choose. In addition men in the army and navy are for the most part engaged in new occupations with opportunities for advancement thru study. Both these factors, the first even more so than the second, at least so far as naval vessels are concerned, have emphasized the desirability of library facilities. The Library War Service, however, arose only in time of great emergency. It could not be continued as a permanent institution and it is not desirable that it should be. Its work must be definitely abandoned or conducted directly by the military and naval authorities. In the latter case some combination with the present system of libraries in the Army and Navy Departments would be necessary. If such a combination is to be considered, the following notes, collected for the use of the Brooklyn Office of the American Library Association, may be of interest.

Unfortunately little has been published on the libraries maintained by the Navy De-

partment. Some attention however has been given to such libraries by the Library War Service in order to supplement and not to duplicate existing collections. Naval libraries existed on board ship decades before the American Library Association was even conceived. Speaking of ship's libraries, Robert W. Neeser in his "Landsman's Log," a book, by the way, which every civilian who has to do with naval vessels should read, states:

"The American Navy was the first to institute the custom, and the first ship's library was placed on the old ship-of-the-line 'Franklin' in the early twenties. Few agencies in recent years have done more to raise the tone of the enlisted men in the service, to improve their standards of character and efficiency, and to add to their contentment, than these well-selected libraries which are now placed on board our ships."

The Navy has been liberal in its allowance for books for the larger units of its fleet. In general the individual battleships of the first line have an annual appropriation from the Navy Department of about \$600 each for books. The cruisers have a somewhat less amount, depending upon the size of the vessels. The destroyers average about \$125 annually. For reasons which will be mentioned later, no provision is made at present by the Navy Department for the smaller vessels such as the submarine chasers, the submarine patrol boats,

etc. The books from the Fleet Supply Base are shipped as collections in what might be called traveling library cases. The Fleet Supply library until last fall was located in very crowded quarters at the New York Navy Yard. Now it is well housed in the magnificent Fleet Supply Base near the Bush Terminal docks, Brooklyn.

In addition to the annual appropriation each of the larger vessels had at various times an emergency fund which could be used for the purchase of books, magazines and newspapers. This fund was at the disposal of the Commanding Officer and reading matter purchased from such fund did not pass thru the Fleet Supply Base.

The books from the Fleet Supply Base are sent to the vessels as Title "B" equipage, which means that the Paymasters are personally responsible for the books and must account or pay for all entrusted to them. Furthermore, the collections are selected at the Fleet Supply Base usually without requisition as to author and title from the individual ship. This means that a Paymaster of a certain vessel takes whatever books may be sent him and is held personally liable for the return of all books.

Now what could the American Library Association offer which would supplement and not duplicate the existing library resources of the Department? In the first place, the Fleet Supply Base does not furnish books to the smaller vessels, the submarine chasers, submarine patrol boats, mine sweepers, etc., owing to the fact that there is little space on such vessels in which the books could be locked and safeguarded. There is little means of recreation on these boats, life is at times tedious, and books and magazines are much appreciated. Take, as an example, the case of a man on board a patrol boat, lying idly in the trough of the sea for five days at a stretch. At times he listens intently, with all his senses keyed to the breaking point, for the sound of the propeller of an invisible submarine. Later he watches a companion listen. There is nothing to see but an occasional boat, there is no variety to his occupation, and no recreative facilities to ease the nervous strain. If you were that man, would you not welcome any means

whatsoever which would take you away for a few hours from the deadening grind and give you a change of thought which is necessary for every normal life? Or imagine yourself on a vessel not over 110 feet long, with scarcely room to move, running for two days from Ambrose Channel on the first lap to France, returning and starting at once over again, with no recreation and the only hope of excitement depending upon the sight of a German periscope. Would you not agree with the Petty Officer who exclaimed, "that books almost saved his reason?" If you do not, just try for one hour to locate at a distance of ten feet, the point of a needle on a blank wall, with the possibility that an unseen needle might send hundreds to their death and you to an everlasting memory of responsibility.

In the great and rapid expansion of the navy, new bases and Naval Air Stations sprang up almost over-night—eight on Long Island alone. The Fleet Supply Base did not attempt to furnish libraries to these bases. The bases, as compared with military camps, were small. There were in most cases no Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. huts. The camps were located oftentimes at inaccessible points at a distance from railroad stations and centers of population. The men were well educated and eager for advancement; the officers-in-charge were interested in their men and eager to help them. Naturally books were welcomed; the officers at times even expressing a desire to pay for certain books which their men wanted. And it should be noted that our most successful and most used libraries were, as might be expected, at these points where the officers-in-charge took personal supervision. Incidentally the interest of the officers in the welfare of these men extended also to the supply of gymnasium facilities, encouragement of sports, etc., etc.

In addition to the small bases and Naval Air Stations there were larger camps such as the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay Park, at which a library building has been erected for the Library War Service; the Receiving Ship at New York, which, of course, is not a ship at all but a camp, and which contains over 9000 men; the City Park Barracks, which was a Receiving

Ship for gunners for the merchant vessels; and very many others thruout the country. These camps did not exist before the war. No attempt to supply them with books had been made by the Fleet Supply Base of the Navy Department. The American Library Association naturally found in these camps a fertile field. In some cases, as at Pelham Bay, the library was housed in a separate building; in other cases the men were reached thru the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Red Cross or Chaplain. This phase of the work, however, has been well described in previous numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

From the Bush Terminal docks in Brooklyn were shipped during the war a large proportion of the supplies for our army in France. From the same docks also were shipped supplies to the Naval Bases overseas and to our fleet in European waters. These shipments were made on a great variety of boats. Hoboken acquired fame thru the shipment of hundreds of thousands of troops to France. No less important was the plant built on the Brooklyn waterfront within a few months for the shipment of supplies. Fifteen months ago the Army and Navy had not a building on the South Brooklyn waterfront. To-day there is the largest government freight plant in the country extending in length over thirty blocks with immense warehouses built within a few months.

The Army Transport Service, popularly known as the A. T. S., carried supplies from the Army Quartermaster; the Naval Overseas Transportation Service, popularly known as the N. O. T. S., carried supplies from the Supply Officer of the Navy. These boats in general were not equipped with books by the library of the Fleet Supply Base. The vessels were often small, the crews usually varying from fifty to three hundred. They did not have the speed of the big liners, many averaging only nine knots and taking four weeks for a trip. The books were therefore all the more desirable. One hundred and fifty-one of the vessels of the N. O. T. S. alone were assigned to the Brooklyn docks; practically all of these were supplied with books by the Library War Service. Usually the original supply was initiated by us. We found usually that on the return trip our

service and location had become known and that one of the officers would make it a point to get into communication with us and request an exchange of books. Other officers would request special books which their men desired. Such special requests were almost invariably non-fiction. As an example of the use of books take the U. S. S. *Walter D. Munson* which was supplied originally in June, 1918. Books were exchanged on Aug. 12, Sept. 23, and Dec. 31. The report given below shows that each book in the collection circulated twice during one month. What public library can show a circulation in proportion to the book collection equal to this?

WALTER D. MUNSON LIBRARY

At Sea,

July 31, 1918.

From: E. Malish, QM3c, Acting Librarian,
To: W. F. Larsen, Lieutenant (jg).
Subject: Recapitulation and Monthly

Report

1. Books on hand June 30, 1918 80
Books donated to library 11

Total.... 91

July 31, Books loaned out at present 48

July 31, Books available in library.. 43

July 31, Total books accounted for. 91

2. With the willing co-operation of the entire crew I have reason to believe that the Munson Library has been a great success. The circulation of books for the month ending July 31, 1918, was one hundred and sixty-one (161) books, nearly double that of the month of June.

All books have been returned while at times a little late, yet with a few exceptions have been returned in good condition.

3. Thru the courtesy of Paymaster Allen, E. O. Adler, G. O. Phelps, Chief Giddings and J. McGinness eleven (11) good books have been donated to the Library, the list under separate cover is enclosed.

4. The Reading and Writing Room has also been quite popular with the boys and can always be found patronized, during hours that it is open, there being furnished free paper, envelopes, pen and ink.

Respectfully submitted,

EMANUEL L. MALISH,

Act. Librarian.

Q. M. 3c, U. S. N. R. F.

The acting librarians on board these vessels were volunteers. The position usually drifted into the hands of the man on board who was most interested in books. In the majority of cases the Radio operator took

charge of the books, and you may be assured that in such cases the operator presented his claim for books on wireless forcibly. There may have been a Radio man in the U. S. Navy who was not studying to perfect himself in wireless, but the local representatives of the Library War Service failed to meet him. In many cases the Medical Officer extended the limits of his profession to include librarianship. In still other cases the Supply Officer, or the storekeeper, was in charge of the books. On certain of the vessels there were conflicting requests with several volunteers expressing a desire to act as librarians. In such cases priority ruled.

The ready adaptability of the officers and men of the navy to the library system of charging books was an interesting feature. Our methods, altho not emphasized by us, were quickly adopted by the larger vessels. Indeed certain of the vessels—U. S. S. *Preble* (Destroyer) and U. S. S. *Rappahannock* (Fleet Supply), for example—requested cards and pockets in order that books on board from other sources might be prepared for use in accordance with the A. L. A. practice.

At the beginning of the service books were placed on board these boats with instructions that the books be left on the other side for the use of troops in France. We found very quickly that we could not control such a deposit. The crew was too eager to retain the books for their return trip. Furthermore, the docks were so congested in France that the deck shipments could not be regularly handled. Therefore the Library War Service made arrangements to place on board these vessels permanent libraries to be exchanged at the home port if desirable. A few of the deck shipments, however, did reach the other side and formed a foundation for libraries over there. A copy of a letter from the Camp Quartermaster, Camp No. 4, Base No. 2, follows:

SERVICE OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER
CAMP NO. 4, BASE NO. 2

Aug. 4, 1918.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I take great pleasure in thanking you for your kind gift of a box of books to the boys

of the 302nd Steve. Regt. Thru the kindness of the boys on the U. S. *El Occidente* we received the books this morning. I assure you the boys regard them as a real treat and they will while away many hours that otherwise might be very dull. Gifts like these tend to bring home the fact more forcibly that our people back in God's Own Country are at all times thinking and doing all in their power for their own boys over here. I might also add that the books are the cornerstone of a library which we hope will provide good, clean amusement for the boys of the Regiment. In time we will pass them along to some other Regiment. Thanking you once more and assuring you of our appreciation, I remain,

JOHN DELMAR,
Capt., QMC., N.A.,
Camp Quartermaster.

The vessels of the N. O. T. S., the A. T. S. and the A. C. T. (Army Chartered Transport), were chartered or purchased by the Government for war emergency use. Many of them now are being returned to their private owners. The books supplied by the Library War Service are removed from these vessels when they go out of commission. Nevertheless, the supply of reading matter in the future for the use of the crew on these slow privately owned freight boats presents a problem for the American Library Association. It is not a problem for the Navy Department. Whether these vessels should be supplied with reading matter by the library at the home port, by the State library or by some other organization deserves consideration.

In addition to the freight vessels making their home port at the Bush Terminal docks there was a fleet of N. O. T. S. boats—sixty-five in number—plying in European waters. Many of these carried coal from Cardiff, Wales, to Brest and other French ports of debarkation and embarkation. Late in the year a shipment was made to Cardiff for the use of these vessels before they went out of commission.

The above notes cover imperfectly the naval vessels and camps not supplied with books by the library of the Fleet Supply Base.

The Library War Service naturally gave its first attention to the supply of reading matter to such naval points. In response to requests made during 1918 certain books were supplied to battleships, cruisers and

destroyers, partly thru the Y. M. C. A., partly directly. But no systematic and thoro attempt was made to cover such vessels satisfactorily. Upon the return to home ports of the fleet operating in European waters a systematic attempt was made to discover what reading matter, if any, in addition to the supply by the library of the Fleet Supply Base, could be used on board these vessels. This was done in co-operation with the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the Navy Department. The work was assigned by the American Library Association to its Brooklyn Office, both because its collection of naval books in variety was somewhat more extensive than at other Dispatch offices and because of the location of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn. Mr. Harold A. Wooster of the Brooklyn Office, also an Ensign on the Reserve list of the Navy, who had had considerable library experience, was assigned to visit the various vessels of the fleet and to consult with the Chaplains as to the need of reading matter in addition to that already supplied. In every case certain books or magazines were requested.

The reasons why the American Library Association could be of some aid in the supply of books to these battleships and cruisers, in spite of the fact that a supply, adequate as to number, had already been sent to these vessels by the library of the Fleet Supply Base, were two. First, there was no restriction as to personal financial responsibility as to the books supplied by the Library War Service. As one Chaplain stated, he wanted books for the Sick Bay, which is the hospital on board ship, but could not use for such purposes the books supplied by the Fleet Supply library as the Paymaster was personally responsible and did not wish to take any chance of any book being lost. Another Chaplain stated that he should like to supply books to the various divisions of the vessel where the men congregated. For the same reason he could not use books entrusted to the Paymaster as he could not guarantee that an occasional book might not be lost.

But there also was a call for certain special technical books and some definite books of non-fiction desired by officers and men.

It is possible for the Library War Service to obtain books quickly. If a requisition is made upon the Fleet Supply Base there is delay and there is no surety that the books will be eventually obtained. For instance, there were calls for such books as Belknap, "Routine Book"; Marshall, "Explosives," etc. But the greatest call was for the latest edition of the "World Almanac." Practically every vessel in the fleet wished one or more copies of this book. Altho the fleet was visited on Jan. 27 and 28, three days before the fleet left New York harbor, it was possible to supply many of the special requests. Sixty copies of the "World Almanac" were purchased for the various units of the fleet.

The gratifying part of the work has been the further requests received from the Chaplains for certain definite books. It is evident that even with the supply of books by the Fleet Supply library there is a need and a desire for the Library War Service with its more liberal provisions as to the use of books and its promptness in supplying special requests.

Also information was requested as to the best books on certain subjects. The knowledge obtained by previous library experience and by previous service to naval vessels was of much value. Many letters were received requesting further service. The following, which came this week, will serve as an example:

UNITED STATES SHIP WYOMING
CARE POSTMASTER, NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

Guantanamo, Cuba,

1 March, 1919.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
4411 Third Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

GENTLEMEN:

We have aboard one copy of Captain Lecky's "Wrinkles in Practical Navigation." It is in great demand and two more copies could be used to good advantage. Several officers and men have asked me to get them as soon as possible copies of Admiral Jellicoe's new book that has been given so much publicity. Perhaps you can help me out in that matter also.

All the books you have put aboard this ship are doing good service and are appreciated by all the ship's company. Thank you

very much for your help in getting good reading matter to the crew.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. HAINES,
Lieutenant (JG) Ch. C. U. S. N.

The results of these few days' visits to the fleet seem to warrant further service on our part. The Library War Service decided to send a representative to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, where the fleet is assembled for spring manoeuvres, in order to follow up the work already done, to supply certain books needed and to serve as an aid to the Chaplain of the fleet in the distribution of books to the different divisions of the various units. There are also many vessels in the fleet assembled in Cuban waters which were not in New York harbor and have not been supplied.

The representatives of the Library War Service who have served in both military and naval camps have had the possibility of interesting comparison. I think most will agree that the men in the navy are far more eager for reading matter and far more appreciative of such books and magazines supplied them than are the men in the army. There are several reasons which might account for this state. The men in the navy are enlisted men while a larger portion of the men in the army are drafted men. The navy therefore had a better opportunity to pick its men than did the army. The men in the navy are eager for advancement as a possibility of promotion is held out to them. Especially is the navy an excellent school for many varieties of civilian work. Furthermore, on board ship there is not the possibility for relaxation in other lines or for personally conducted courses of study. The men are out for long cruises with some free time and with little distraction. This makes a very favorable opportunity for reading and self education, an opportunity which the men in the navy are quick to take advantage of if the means are at hand. Some convictions as to the value of recreational reading to men on board ship have been expressed by several not connected with the American Library Association. A commander of a destroyer from France stated that in his opinion the most useful work done by the seven organizations acting under the Com-

mission on Training Camp Activities was the placing of books and magazines on the vessels. "You cannot realize how every scrap of paper is read over and over again on the long trips. Even newspapers several years old were sought by the men to divert their thoughts which in spite of all we can do tend more and more to become self-centered." Two Y. M. C. A. men, both engaged in naval work, stated that they believed the most valuable work they did was the distribution of A. L. A. books to the various vessels.

If in any way it should be possible for the libraries of the American Library Association to be turned over to the Navy Department it might be desirable to incorporate into the library service of the Navy Department certain features which have made the work of the Library War Service possible and effective in the navy. Such features might be summarized as follows:

1. The assignment of a librarian as Supervising Librarian in the Navy Department at Washington.
2. The assignment of a librarian, preferably as an officer, who has had experience in library work, to the Atlantic fleet and to each of the larger Navy Yards and Naval Stations.
3. The removal of restrictions as to the use of books which is caused now by the placement of books under Title "B" equipage. This restriction means naturally that a paymaster is unwilling to allow access to the books. If he is personally responsible he must be very careful in the control of the books. This method results in the closed-door and locked-closet system. It is not conducive to satisfactory library facilities.
4. The possibility of requesting certain books and obtaining them immediately when wanted is a necessary condition of good library service. It is a condition which is appreciated by the officers and men of the navy; all of us want books when we need them and not several months hence. If this feature of the Library War Service could be incorporated into the permanent library system of the Navy Department it would be a strong factor.

In the work of the Brooklyn Office of the

American Library Association we have received the cordial co-operation and help of the library of the Fleet Supply Base. The Librarian has been helpful in her suggestions, in the time she has given to our representative and in the reference of certain officers to our office in cases when she was not authorized to supply them. The thanks of the Library War Service are due her.

For a civilian in contact with the United States Navy during the last few months it is impossible not to be aroused to the highest enthusiasm for the effective work the navy has done. The impression at

present that stands out in my mind is the fact that with the great expansion of the navy the ideals and the standards of the service have not in any way been lost. After visits to many naval camps and naval vessels not a case can be cited of an officer who failed to give a decided impression of efficiency, high business qualifications and ideals, combined with gentlemanly conduct and consideration for others. Such a condition speaks well for the success of American democracy and for the defeat of even a tinge of Prussianism in our navy whether it be "the navy that floats, the navy that flies or the navy under the sea."

BOOKS FOR THE AMERICAN RURAL HINTERLAND

By A. L. SPENCER, *Chairman of the Rural Libraries Committee,
New York Library Association*

WHAT is the most important field for library book circulation as a means of educational extension? I believe the answer admits of no doubt. It is not to the city with its manifold activities, its play, photoplay, pageant, its newsstand on the corner with its choice of every current publication spread out in alluring fashion to the public, but rather to the back country districts with their poverty of other means of culture that the custodian of the community store of books should look for his most imperative field of labor. I do not wish to decry the efforts already made to solve this problem. Much has been accomplished and the methods already worked out for organization and supervision are of permanent value. It yet remains that the larger part of the farm population is quite unreached. Books are going to the back farm neighborhoods by the tens of thousands while an equal urban population is taking millions.

I approach the problem from the point of view of the farmer and rural library worker. I have observed the reverse side from that which has presented itself to the sponsors of our wonderfully successful urban and village library system and it is my contention that we farm people are not to be regarded as a different species of the genus homo but rather that,

the physical disadvantage of the country districts taken care of, those same efficient methods that have been so well worked out for the city may be adapted to the back country as well. It is further my contention that the machinery is already in operation, but unused, that should bridge the chasm of inaccessibility and bring local library into direct and vital touch with the farm home two, five or eight miles outlying. The difficulty is not so much to get the books out as to secure their return within a reasonable time as every one knows who has tried it. Often a special trip of several miles would be necessary for this purpose. There is just enough annoyance about the return so that, once back, the borrower does not care to take another book, the literature reposes on the library shelves which should be doing its work in that farm home. Nor is there anything occult about it. Accessibility is a big word in city library work. It is equally vital with the farmer. Nor have we far to look or great expense to incur to find a means of conveyance that will allow the farmer to borrow and return directly, conveniently, inexpensively, at will from the village library in such way that he can select as all intelligent borrowers wish to do.

It is not best to make too much mystery

of the physical problem. It deals with the most simple and obvious factors. We have the rural delivery passing nearly every farm door in the United States in its daily rounds from the village center back to it again. Then why do not the books go? Lack of capacity? Indeed no. Lack of local parcels has been the disappointment of the rural delivery system since its inception of the parcels post in adequate form. I will state here that lest my analysis be considered a theoretical one I am now supplementing my long observation of the rural delivery by actual service, at the most disagreeable time of year in running one of the bleakest and hilliest routes to be found in the Eastern states, tho a fertile and well populated district. I know from inquiry thruout the union that my route is fairly typical as to cargo and I can positively state that there is no reason whatever why this custom is not most desirable to supplement the exceedingly scant load of local parcels, the most profitable of all to the federal treasury. The mechanics of the situation would lend itself to this purpose in every way. For example: The load of the four classes of mail diminishes from the time that the carrier starts on his route while the most important function of rural carriage being the return of the book, this slight load would be an accumulating one. Equally well would the size and shape of the books harmonize with the service. An outgoing magazine would require no special receptacle whatever but would pack most conveniently with the second-class mail. A burlap case with the name of a regular borrower on one side and the library on the other would be all the direction necessary for this local carriage. Nor would there be the difficulty, as with so many parcels that they will not go in the regulation mail boxes, thus endangering exposure to the weather, as these boxes are ample for any ordinary book. Nor is it true that these parcels do not go because of too high a rate. The present rate is not intended to average for parcels more than a penny a pound, indeed fifty pounds go for thirty cents, twenty-five pounds for seventeen cents. The difficulty is not that the rate is too high but that it is inapplicable for this purpose. As stated

the local rate of five cents for the first pound and two pounds for a cent thereafter is liberal for commercial and heavy parcels. But, as in normal and desirable circulation of a small community stock of books, but one or two would go to a place, little beyond the initial pound rate can be made use of, it costing a borrower ten or twelve cents to borrow and return a book, a rate that has proven a complete bar to this desirable class of local parcels. What is needed is a flat rate, not an unremunerative one, but such flat rate as will be low enough to attract the custom but still high enough to narrow the hiatus between cost and earning of the rural delivery service. In fact, tho, it is a question if the return from such carriage would not be almost net, taking up, as it would, merely the slack in a service that has already incurred the full cost. Be that as it may, however, we are merely asking that the postal authorities, or Congress, if it must be carried there, state at what flat local rate the library books, mailed as other parcels may be carried. Not one rod out of his way would the carrier go and therefore any reference to the far different conditions of city delivery are irrelevant. We are merely asking then, that the library that sends out fifty pounds of books, though to forty boxes, shall not have to pay two dollars and a quarter, while the grocer may send out fifty pounds of lard for thirty cents.

Another most desirable characteristic of this custom would be the comparatively even and never embarrassing flow of the parcels, in contrast with the congestion caused by the periodic shipment of the huge mail order catalogs. Indeed, the probable number of library books carried would scarcely be noticed at all.

A word about the adaptability of local carriage by R. D. wagon as affecting the various plans of rural library extension.

In case of the local village libraries the use would largely depend on the willingness of the farm people to come forward with the necessary added equipment. Will they do it? Why not? Are they not already liberal supporters of those sister institutions the church and school? I am convinced that there would be an equal response here, the privilege of convenient borrowing once

given. But what of those communities where no libraries now exist? Here would result a powerful impulse for library extension by the establishment of local libraries by united effort of village and farm population where neither is strong enough alone. But it is in the case of the more adequate county or district organization that the greatest aid could be rendered. Here is intended at least a library station in every village center, there remaining only the problem of direct and convenient transmission to the individual and the family from two to five miles from that center. As Dr. Bostwick has written me the practical use of the rural delivery is the final, necessary step to complete the county library system.

But if this flat local rate for the books is so desirable both from the standpoint of the farm people and the federal treasury, still what reason is there to expect that enough interest may be aroused, no possible selfish or commercial motive being present, to secure either an order from the postmaster general or an act of Congress, should that be necessary. In answer I can only point out the progress already made with but a very slight effort on my part, covering in fact in all not more than two months' time, this being of course before the war rendered all such propaganda inadvisable. Among those endorsing on the side of the farmers are the National Grange, the Farmers' Congress, the National Agricultural colleges of the U. S. In the educational world Dr. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, is a firm supporter, the Carnegie Foundation has approved and, most important of all we have the reiterated endorsement of the A. L. A. Beyond all this, in order to show that the city business man favors rather than opposes this rural privilege four of the best known chambers of commerce, those of St. Louis, Buffalo, Seattle and Battle Creek, have passed resolutions of endorsement. Opposition? We already know that we have only to overcome the reluctance of official Washington to vary for a special purpose the rules of a smoothly running system. In this regard it does not yet appear that there will be any reversion to the principle of Molière's doctor who said it was bet-

ter that a patient should die than that the rules of a great profession be violated.

I feel sure that neither the Postmaster General or Congress, should we need to carry our case there, will feel that convenient access of the 30,000,000 people of the rural hinterland of America to local library facilities, as fast as they can be provided, is a matter too small to deserve special attention.

Finally I will answer the question, what can I do to help? Merely give your full moral support and make a reasonable effort to see that state organizations pass the proper resolutions in its favor and, where feasible, that chambers of commerce follow the lead of those already on record, in order to show that the city business man favors, not opposes, this measure of rural betterment. The opportune time has come to secure action and we shall press our cause at Washington within a few months. This local privilege over the R. D. lines once secured, all rural library problems will not be solved but a nation-wide aid will have been gained that will react powerfully in the consummation of our aim—adequate service for that part of our American commonwealth most in need of library facilities.

Assembly bill 192 was defeated in the California legislature 59 to 4. The bill provided for certification of librarians by the State Board of library examiners.

The library of the Bureau of Medical Research of the American Red Cross has been removed into the luxurious quarters at 12, place Vendôme, formerly the Reinhardt Art Gallery. The library contains a valuable collection of standard works on medicine and surgery and many of the medical journals. All Red Cross and Army physicians and surgeons are invited to make use of its reading room.

A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that no man is entitled to and less than that no man shall have.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE

What is National Library Service?

A service thru which librarians will be informed of authoritative sources from which to obtain authentic information concerning Government affairs.

What are its aims?

To acquaint the millions of public library patrons with what the government is doing thru intelligent publicity given by librarians to government affairs.

How will National Library Service accomplish this?

1. Thru a pamphlet published periodically giving digests of current government news and stories of the various government bureaus, with details of what they have to offer to libraries, and brief annotated notices of popular and important government publications.

2. By maintaining connections with thousands of librarians, thru state directors according to the system followed by the United States Food Administration.

3. By maintaining a government news file and reference library thru which information can be immediately furnished to the state library directors.

4. By surveys made of library needs with suggestions as to how those needs may be met.

5. Thru two conferences yearly with a committee of five members representing libraries in different parts of the country.

6. Thru an annual meeting of the states' library directors.

What has the National Library Service done toward accomplishing these aims?

1. It has held together the library directors formerly connected with the United States Food Administration.

2. It has sent out hundreds of letters asking for suggestions and criticisms. From these letters the above plan has been developed.

3. A government news file and information library has been started.

4. Connection has been established with the heads of numerous government bureaus and with news representatives of eleven government departments.

5. Ten thousand copies of one bulletin have been issued; the second bulletin is out of the press and the third is prepared.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY COMMISSION

According to an amendment of the Constitution, 1918, to limit the number of Commissions and Boards of the Commonwealth, a bill has been reported to the Senate (No. 3) which consolidates under one "Department of Education" the Board of Education, the Free Public Library Commission, Trustees of State Schools and the Bureau of Immigration.

This is satisfactory as the Library Commission under supervision of the Department director would continue its work. According, however, to another bill proposed (House No. 322) the Commissions, including the Free Public Library Commission, and Boards are abolished, and their duties would be taken over by a small "Board of Education and Registration."

The Massachusetts Library Club points out to librarians and trustees the danger to their profession and to their libraries in the passage of House Bill 322, begging them to use their best efforts to secure its defeat, both by appeals to their senator and representatives and in the enlightenment of the general public.

The Library Commission of the Commonwealth was the first one to be established, it has been copied in almost every State, it has steadily increased its work and usefulness during its twenty-eight years of existence, and its members plan extension of benefits.

THE WESTFIELD ATHENEUM SITUATION

A misleading report in the *Springfield Republican* gave an entirely erroneous view of the affairs of the Westfield Atheneum. In spite of the fact that the circulation had, within a few years, more than doubled, the library appropriation for the coming year was so inadequate that Mr. Lewis felt he could not assume responsibility for the carrying out of the work. The trustees came cordially to his support, and while it is very difficult to secure increased financial assistance, the taxes being as high as \$27 per \$1,000, a fair portion of what is needed is now recommended by the Appropriations Committee, whose report in such matters is almost invariably followed.

BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND AMERICANIZATION

By JOHN FOSTER CARR, *Director, Immigrant Publication Society*

AMONG requests for advice which have come to me regarding the value of foreign books in libraries for non-English reading people is this: "The question of circulating foreign books in our libraries seems to have taken on a new aspect since the war. A good many of the library board members and members of the Legislature feel very strongly against spending any money for foreign books and some of our librarians say that they are losing all of their foreign readers by pursuing this policy. I have been asked for my opinion and, while I still feel that foreign books are necessary as the first step in Americanization, I should like to have this opinion fortified or maybe corrected if it is not right."

A second reads: "Please let me have your opinion of the value of foreign books in libraries for non-English reading persons. There is a move here to forbid foreign traveling libraries in the supposed interests of Americanization."

To this I have replied:

I am very glad indeed to answer the question which you raise because I have more at heart than anything else the need of giving to our foreign-born a practical speaking and writing knowledge of English and of getting over to them in the most effective way some idea of the message and meaning of America.

It is the most natural thing indeed to assume that books in foreign languages are only circulated in our libraries at the expense of English. The logic of this argument, however, is faulty. The experience of librarians, who are most active in this work among our former immigrants, is overwhelmingly in favor of the use of books in foreign languages. Far from having a tendency to restrict the circulation of books in English, they are unanimous in reporting that the foreign department is the most practical and direct means of increasing the circulation of books in English among the foreign-born, particularly books on learning our language, books of American history, biography, books about citizenship and others of wholesome and useful sorts.

I could quote you case after case. In New York, the results have been so satisfactory that within a single year the library added twenty per cent to its foreign department. And another library, one of the most important libraries in the country, in one of our largest cities, had this experience: Until just a few years ago, not more than five or six, I think, due to a very conservative board of trustees, the library had refused to circulate books in foreign languages that were not books of culture. But the new departure was made and a short time ago the supervisor of branches, writing to me, delighted with what he had accomplished, said, "When you can get results like that with these people, what librarian is there who would not be willing to do any amount of work?"

Now, the necessity for having books in foreign languages is of two sorts, and may be briefly stated in this way: In the first place, they are necessary for the double purpose of luring the newcomer into the library, surrounding him immediately with the best of American influences, that the library so effectively represents. Then, first to give him the best literature in his own language dealing with America, as well as books for learning English, to help and inspire him in every way to appreciate this country and to realize the necessity, if he is to live here, of becoming a vitally friendly and effective part of it.

In other words, the foreign book forms the bridge, and as far as the library is concerned, the only possible bridge from one language to another. The proof of this, as I have already indicated, lies in the unanimity of the multitude of librarians who are interested in this work.

And the second need is this: While children learn a new language with surprising rapidity, yet among adults there is a heavy percentage of those who cannot gain a practical speaking knowledge of a new language, no matter how great their desire. It involves a far greater difficulty than most people who have not had the experience can imagine.

The Baker, in my little booklet, "War's End," one of the most intellectual and idealistic of all my workingman friends, has been going to night school for five years, and cannot yet speak an English sentence in a way that would be intelligible to you.

Nor is this a handicap peculiar to the foreigner. I am familiar with the teaching of foreign languages in this country, and I think there is no doubt that this is one respect in which our schools and universities have almost completely failed. Their students simply do not learn to speak and write another language fluently.

I lived in Europe for many years; I have known intimately the American colonies in a number of cities on the continent, and I believe that I have never known more than a dozen people who had learned to speak well the language of the land in which they had long resided. How many Americans there were in Paris, Rome, and Florence, who in spite of many years of residence, remained completely ignorant of the language, and worse still, were proud of their ignorance!

So, for this second point, the alternative that we are forced to is this: That in dealing with those who cannot learn, with those who work desperately long hours at some manual trade, who are without much intellectual ambition, have perhaps never been at school a day in their lives, and who have patiently, painfully picked up only a little knowledge of reading, who are discouraged in going to night school by impractical and uninteresting teachers and by stupid books—you must either give them books in their own language, or be content to let them sink deeper in ignorance, and cut off from them all chance of learning about this country, in the only way that is open to them. And there is the further view, the pathetic case, urged upon me by a Grand Rapids librarian, who said that foreign language books would be well worth while, if their only effect were to make some of these good people feel a little more at home.

Of course, the foreign books must be carefully chosen. If the librarian depends upon the chance and irresponsible advisor, she will soon find her shelves crowded with books of radical socialism, anarchism, bartenders' guides, books of religious propa-

ganda, trash. Within the week, a librarian has sent me for advice a list of books in Italian, urged for purchase. With a single exception they were books of lurid and indecent sort. But it is a part of the librarian's duty to exercise even greater care in choosing foreign books than she does in choosing books in English.

To sum up the whole matter, these rigorous and "Prussian" methods of Americanization accomplished nothing but bitterness, stirring incredible resentment and antagoism among our foreign-born. They directly nourish the Bolshevism that we fear. I know whereof I speak.

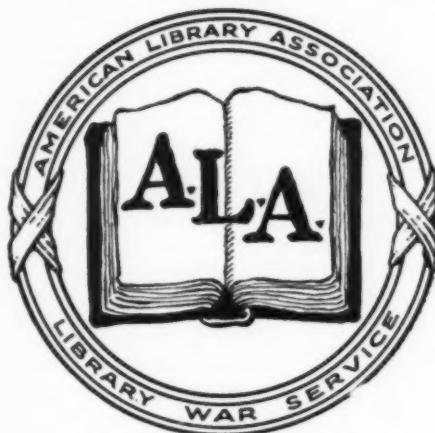
Whereas, the one effective means of combatting this present social and political menace is to put before these people fairly the friendly view of America, to give them in just as many ways as Yankee ingenuity can devise, the concrete and appealing things that teach the principles of old-fashioned Americanism. And for enormous numbers of recent immigrants, the approach can only be made thru books in their own tongue.

All this says nothing, of course, of the need with which your own work is not perhaps specially concerned—the need, I mean, that we Americans have for a more intimate acquaintance not merely with the great literatures of other lands, but of the important books now being published on the continent of Europe, in what promises to be the most vitally constructive period in the world's history.

As you know, our Society is not endowed; it is a patriotic philanthropy that must in large part pay its own way. We make a profit on our books, and the extension of the work of our Society depends upon the sale of these books, the major part of which, as you also know, are in English. Naturally, therefore, we have a certain, shall I call it, enlightened selfishness in urging methods that will give our work efficiency and power. And our experience is clear!

I think that this must give emphasis to my opinion in the matter. So that you may, if you wish, quote this opinion as coming from me in two capacities—as director of the Immigrant Publication Society, and as chairman of the American Library Association Committee on "Work with the Foreign-Born."

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS!—FOR THE MEN
OVERSEAS.

THE call for more books becomes increasingly urgent and insistent.

On March 3rd, Dr. Putnam and Mr. Stevenson sent from the A. L. A. Headquarters in Paris, the following telegram:

ENTER subscription 50 copies each 15 to 20 representative American magazines. Send by mail. Last cable order 15 sets Curry History should now read cargo 5 sets New York Times Current history complete 20 volumes. Mail 5 copies each 50 titles plays for soldier acting similar Samuel French edition. Mail 300 Gaylord pressboard pamphlet binders 6x9. *Educational* 500 copies American academy. Housing and town planning cloth. Consult Kingsbury New York Y. M. C. A. about this. Twenty each following House decoration: McClure and Eberlein; Rolfe; Wallack; Wright. *Educational* 500 each Douglas, Littletown; Butterfield, Farmer's new day, both new MacMillan; also 600 Adams, Growth of the French Nation; 700 Hazen, Modern European History. Twenty each Palmer, Penmanship budget; Freeman, Teaching handwriting; Blackford, Character analysis; Emerton, Introduction to the middle ages; Adams, European civilization; Duncan, New knowledge; Hunt, How to choose a farm. Ten each White, First Latin; Bennett, Latin grammar; Vic-

tor Book of the Opera. Following your selection 10 volumes each; Electrochemistry; Optometry; Public Utilities; Rate-making; Municipal accounting; Railroad freight rates; 5 each Embalming; Electrification of steam railways; Textile mills processes and management; 20 each Industrial education; Manual training; Furniture and cabinet making; Religious education; Sunday School administration; 30 each Army baking and cooking; Horseshoeing; Shoe repairing; Pageantry; Folk dancing; 200 volumes Art; Sketching; Drawing; Commercial illustration; Fosters. Subscription Book review digest. Five dictionary sets Lib. Con. cards educational list. Ask 200 principal colleges, normals, universities mail direct 5 copies current catalogues. Ask Burpee and other seed houses send 50 catalogues each.

Want current information and publications 20 copies each Homestead opportunities returning soldiers. Five copies each December (and) succeeding (numbers) World's Work containing Pershing biography. Understood hereafter you subtract recent purchases from cable requests unless specified additional also you mail up to 25 copies all new items. Requires 15 copies central libraries. Address all mail packages American Library Association (Bibliothèque Americaine) Service Armée Americaine; 10 Rue de l'Elysée. Registration unnecessary. Send no more military, naval, aeroplane, juvenile or personal reminiscences war without our approval. Can use hundreds following camp library books: Accounting; Agriculture; Auditing; Automobiles; Civics; Engines; Law; Politics. Thanks prompt book service. Educational list splendid. Print revised edition soon including recent purchases; revise carefully headings and classification titles. Put Cement, Concrete under Engineering. Print author title index including warehouse numbers. Will cable our added titles. Print 2000. Mail all. Tell Bailey sufficient to line boxes top and bottom with heavy paper, manufacturer placing bottom sheet before inserting shelf. Ship cargo magazines assorted 7 pound bundles. All books both mail and cargo should be labelled,

carded and pocketed before shipment. No shipments necessary to Antwerp or Rotterdam. Mail 5 sets Wilson History. 5 volumes net 15 dollars. With arrivals yesterday our personnel now sufficient. Any retrenchment should not affect overseas work the most important and distinctive still remaining. Today's mail alone brought over 2000 individual requests for non-fiction.

PUTNAM—STEVENSON.

Miss Florence A. Huxley, who is doing canteen work with the American Red Cross at Le Mans writes:

... I believe that there is at the present moment the greatest need for books in the A. E. F. that there has ever been. With the excitement of battle or its prospect taken away from them, with no incentive for further military study or training, the boys' one thought is of when they will go home, and they are discontented and impatient of restraint. Here in the area about Le Mans, which is the Embarkation center for Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, there are now approximately 200,000 men, and outside of the Army of Occupation it is the most important American center in Europe.

Last week Mr. Stevenson wrote me that he was sending down 15,000 books of a general nature, and some 70 cases of reference books (you can figure how far these will go with 200,000 men in the area of about 100 square miles). He further said that reserves in Paris were about exhausted, that the books were coming slowly, and that the drive in America had been almost a complete failure. I hope that isn't true, that last, for we could use a million books here in France right now if we could only get them, and I'm sure if the people at home realized the seriousness of the situation here as we realize it, we should have no trouble at all in getting the books. We don't want our boys to become lawless and destroy the good reputation they have made for themselves, but in a land where they do not speak the language and consequently do not understand the people, they are developing a recklessness and a lack of consideration of the rights of others, that frightens one. . . .

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS!—FOR MEN ON THE WAY HOME.

The case of the "Mongolia" as told here by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer is a typical case.

When the transport "Mongolia," carrying 4400 men, was six days out from France on her most recent trip to America, every one of the 1700 American Library Association books aboard the vessel was out in circulation. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., was aboard the Mongolia when it docked at Hoboken, as the first A. L. A. librarian aboard a transport, although the Association has installed libraries on more than 100 transports. Books in every other case have been given out by some other of the welfare organizations or by some ship's officer detailed to the library. "The men were hungry for books," Mr. Meyer said. "As soon as they came aboard at Saint Nazaire, and discovered the presence of a library, I had a fighting line ranged before my window which lasted several days."

The biggest demand was for western stories and American love stories. Then came the call for books on agriculture. All the books in the transport library found readers. Books on machinery went out rapidly and there were specific demands for books on boilermaking, beekeeping and navigation.

There was also a surprisingly large demand for poetry—Longfellow, Tennyson, Whittier, Service, Kipling and Poe. One man asked for Masefield, one for Dante, and one for Omar Khayyam. There were several readers for Ruskin and Emerson's Essays. Shakespeare was in demand too, especially Macbeth, Hamlet, and Romeo and Juliet. One man, an Italian, read all the Shakespeare that the A. L. A. collection contained, five plays. Eight large armfuls of magazines were distributed to the men on deck in the first afternoon, and during the rest of the voyage were passed from hand to hand.

Every book aboard found a reader. "I studied my men carefully," said Mr. Meyer, "I knew that the books in the library were well selected and that there was a potential reader for every one. In the case of some books, I was not wholly successful the first time. Hawthorne's 'Blithedale Romance,'

for instance, came back to me twice. The first man brought it back to me after half an hour. He said it was 'too slow.' the second man kept it a little longer, but brought it back finally with the observation that it was 'too highbrow,' but with the third man it found its reader. He kept it for two days and returned it to me with the declaration that it was the finest book he had ever read. He asked for more Hawthorne."

Reading continued up to the very time the vessel docked. There was a rush in the last day or two of the voyage to return books to the office, but the demand still continued. When the books were gathered together again at the end of the trip, it was found that they had received remarkably good care from the men and that practically every book could be accounted for.

**BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS!—FOR THE MEN BACK
AT HOME**

The men who are returning every week have got 'the library habit' as they had not before their acquaintance with the A. L. A. libraries overseas. They are asking not only for recreational reading, they want the books which will fit them to take up work in civic, art, trades, profession and handicraft, and they take for granted that every library will supply them with the books they want **WHEN THEY WANT THEM** on the subjects as widely diversified as the following, compiled by the Brooklyn Public Library:

Bricklaying, building construction, carpentry, concrete-working, gas-fitting, heating, ventilating, masonry, painting, plastering, plumbing, and roofing; drawing, designing, drafting, architectural drawing, lettering, machine drawing, sign-painting, and sign-writing; civil engineering, electrical engineering, gas engines, locomotive engineering, marine engineering, mechanical engineering, railway engineering, refrigeration engineering, road-building, steam engineering, and surveying; farming, agriculture, dairying, fruit growing, and poultry husbandry; automobile mechanics, blacksmithing, brazing, coppersmithing, electro-plating, forge practice, foundry practice, machine-shop practice, metal-working, pattern making, sheet-metal working, textile working, tool-making, and welding; book-binding, garment designing, industrial chem-

istry, journalism, laundry working, shoemaking, tailoring, telegraphy, and telephony; advertising, bookkeeping, accounting, auditing, banking, business correspondence, office management, salesmanship, secretarial work, stenography, and typewriting, printing, seamanship, navigation, and ship-building.

"YOUR JOB BACK HOME"

"Your job back home" has been published by the Library War Service of the American Library Association for use on transports, in camps and hospital libraries both here and overseas, and a special edition is being prepared for public libraries. The general style and composition of the National Geographic Magazine has been followed, and most of the plates used were loaned the Association by that magazine. The purpose of the book is to pictorially present the vocational books to the men returning to civil life. It is profusely illustrated and is composed of 64 pages, containing the work of well-known artists; also excellent photographs depicting the trades, with forceful title carrying the book suggestion of the job back home to the returned soldier. Books on agriculture, artisan trades, vocations, business, railroad and sea trades, engineering mining and metal trades are referred to throughout the volume, and publishers are prepared to expedite deliveries. The interesting text has been endorsed by the Labor Department and adds to the value of the volume. The special edition is bound in cloth, gold lettered, to sell at cost price, fifty-cents.

In an invoice received from one of the field parties sent into Austria by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace is a possible suggestion for cataloguers in their efforts to handle books written in the Turkish script. No one would fail to interpret this as a volume of Turkish statistics referring particularly to the Ottoman debt:

"No. 4. 16.618
fol. (The Diary of an Industrious Turkish Fly, Who Fell in the Black Sea, and Got his legs all covered with Ink); besides 500 pages of fly tracks this book contains a green and red map of Asiatic Turkey: I placed a slip of paper between the maps as I can not read what pages they occupy."

**RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON
PUBLISHED BOOKS OR PLAYS**

These pictures have been selected for listing by the National Boards of Reviews of Motion Pictures:

Blind Man's Eyes, 5 reels, Metro. Star—
Bert Lytell.

Film version of the novel by William McHarg and Edwin Balmer, which deals with the possibilities of false evidences.

Forfeit, The, 5 reels, Pathé: Hodkinson. Star—
House Peters.

Adapted from Ridgewell Cullom's novel of the West.

Lion and the Mouse, The, 6 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.
A screen adaptation of the stage drama dealing with politics and love.

Little Orphant Ahnie, 6 reels, Pioneer-Selig. The famous poem by James Whitcomb Riley.

Long Lane's Turning, 6 reels, Exhibitors-Mutual. Star—Henry Walthall.
Founded on Hallie Erminie Rive's novel.

Man in the Open, A, 6 reels, United Picture Theatres of America. Star—Dustin Farnum.

Founded on Roger Pocock's novel of adventure in the Northwest.

Marriage Price, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Artercraft. Star—Elsie Ferguson.
A marriage drama adapted from the book "For Sale" by Grisford Wheeler.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.
Comedy drama adapted from the story by Alice Hegan Rice.

Paid in Full, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Pauline Frederick.
From Eugene Walter's stage drama.

Romance of the Air, A, 6 reels, Independent Sales. Stars—Bert Hall, Edith Day.
Based on the book "En Fair" by Lieut. Bert Hall.

Suspense, 6 reels, Independent Sales. Star—
Mollie King.
Adaptation of the novel by Isabel Ostrander.

Who Cares, 5 reels, Select. Star—Constance Talmadge.
A society problem melodrama taken from a novel of the same name by Cosmo Hamilton (Little, Brown & Co.).

THE ROUND MAN IN THE ROUND HOLE

THE following extract from an article by Herman Schneider, Dean of Cincinnati University, in the *American Magazine* recently, gives the librarian reader "furiously to think."

"If your job gives you three things: a decent living; development and discipline; satisfaction in the doing, give back to it

the best work of your mind and brain. If it fails to give you these, face the fact that you are a misfit.

It is hard, sometimes, to determine a student's aptitudes. We have to keep on experimenting until we make sure.

One youth came to us with a splendid record from a rigorous high school. He was a most attractive fellow, strong, clear-eyed, cheerful, but without preferences for a life work. The whole world looked good to him; he was willing to try his hand at anything.

We put him into a foundry. He was a fizzle. In a new job he was still a misfit. For two years we shifted him from one type of work to another. Always he worked hard and faithfully, always without satisfying either himself or his employer. Meanwhile we were tabulating his traits. Finally he was asked:

"Smith, how would you like to be a librarian?"

"Why, that's it!" he exclaimed. "Why didn't we think of that before!"

To-day he is making good in a library school.

The above is typical of a good many of the things written on librarianship as a profession. Probably it does not mean to imply that library work is a safe haven for derelicts from other vocations, but is it likely we ask you (and ourselves) that a young man who had been a "fizzle" and a "misfit" in half a dozen jobs would now without further struggle be "making good" in a library school? For our comfort, let us remind ourselves, however, that he was the product of a "rigorous high school" training. Probably, if there is "any such person" he is an inveterate reader on broad lines, and that, together with his high school training, is why he is making good, and not because, as seems to be implied, librarianship is just the thing for any healthy, fairly persistent young person who has proved inefficient in (say) mechanics, merchandising, teaching, secretarial, office and newspaper work, insurance and advertising, but who must do something.—*Staff News Bulletin* of the Cleveland Public Library.

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The twenty-third joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club took place at Atlantic City on March 7-8, at the usual delightful headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea. An unusually large number of members of the two associations and of the American Library Institute and visitors from various states were present.

The first meeting, being the annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, took place on Friday afternoon. In the absence, thru illness, of the president, the secretary, Miss Irene A. Hackett, presided.

Mrs. Mabel E. Colegrove, of the Newark Public Library, read a paper on The Collection and Care of Material of Temporary Value; Mr. Dana, of Newark, outlined a scheme for the securing, sorting and distributing to libraries of pamphlets by the New Jersey Public Library Commission; Miss Guerrier gave the plans for National Library Service of the Department of the Interior. A more detailed account of this meeting will be found on page 261.

The opening general session on Friday evening was a second session of the New Jersey Library Association, Mr. Charles L. Lum, vice-president, presiding in the absence of Miss Edna B. Pratt, the president of the year, whose absence because of illness evoked general sympathy. The meeting was opened by a welcome on behalf of Mayor Bacharach, who was kept away by illness in his family, given by the city clerk, who told of Atlantic City's still increasing popularity and gave the usual cordial welcome to its guests. The chairman announced that three addresses of fifteen minutes each had been planned and regretted the absence of the first speaker on the program, Col. Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor for the State of New Jersey. The opening address was therefore "A Word From the War," given by Captain A. P. Simmonds, representing the federal government, who occupied nearly an hour. He emphasized the thought that the war was not yet over and that we should be willing to raise seventy millions, if necessary, for its conclusion.

His epigram that the red flag "should wave only over a sewer" elicited applause, and at the close he gave a few minutes to an appeal to librarians to co-operate in the War Savings Stamps campaign. The rest of the evening was occupied by Prof. Charles Zueblin, whose topic was "Education For Freedom," and his pyrotechnic witticisms evoked frequent applause and some after-criticism. He made a severe arraignment of the old-fashioned college education, declaring that Greek should be studied only to speak Greek, and laid down the general principles that the child's wishes as to what it should learn next should be followed, illustrating by the suggestion that if a child tried wood-working for a month and did not take to it, vocational education demanded that next month he should be given opportunity to try something else. Neither of the addresses dealt with the library relations of their topics.

The morning session on Saturday, March 8th, was a joint meeting with the American Library Institute, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, and President of the Institute in the chair. His address: "The American Library Institute and the Research Problem" is given in full in this number. Dr. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton, gave an outline of his paper on the essentials and literature of public international co-operation, a pre-print of which was in the hands of the members, and which, abstracted, is also to be found in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian of Columbia University summarized earlier schemes of international organization. International library co-operation schemes and programs were then discussed. The Rev. Paul T. Foik spoke of The Louvain of the Past, and Dr. Theodore W. Koch, of The Louvain of the Future giving an account of what is planned toward the building up of the university library and a list of material which has already been offered to that end by various institutions and by individual donors. Next came International Cataloguing by Mr. Currier, Assistant Librarian of Harvard College

Library and Mr. I. C. M. Hanson, Associate Director of Chicago University Library. Professor Frederick J. Teggart brought to the Institute the invitation of the American Association of University Professors to co-operate in the publication of current bibliographies and in particular in continuing the work of making an international catalog of humanistic literature. The session closed with an appeal by Miss Elva L. Bascom for international library co-operation in new measure for child protection resulting from war experience.

A discussion of the education of librarians led by Miss Emma V. Baldwin of the Brooklyn Public Library opened the afternoon session, the remainder of which was devoted to the consideration of the preservation of permanent historical records of the war, of the nature and amount of material desirable to preserve, of mechanical problems of arrangement, and of the agencies at present at work which might co-operate in the establishment of a Central War Library and Museum. Much of the discussion centered on how to mount and catalogue posters, and sample photostat cards of standard size for co-operative cataloguing described on page 255 were exhibited; Mr. Louis N. Wilson, Librarian of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., gave the report of the A. L. I. Committee on a War Library and Museum, and Dr. Richardson said that Mr. Wilson's report ought to be supplemented by a reprint of his very interesting account of the war collection in Clark University Library, than which nothing gave a better resumé of the situation as to national war libraries and museums abroad.

The session on Saturday evening was under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Association, its president, Mr. Henry F. Marx, librarian of Easton Public Library, presiding. Pennsylvania had brought together a group of three persons, representing the art world of Philadelphia, whose combined portrait is one of the interesting features of the current Philadelphia exhibition, one of these, Dr. Burton, of the Academy of Fine Arts, the others the two speakers of the evening. The first of these, the well-known portrait painter, John McLure Hamilton, speaking of 'The Mak-

ing of Portraits,' told interesting anecdotes about the portrait sittings of Gladstone and Bismarck and his ineffectual endeavors to obtain a sitting from Leo XIII. The second speaker was Joseph Pennell, the well-known illustrator and all round art genius, who illustrated his informing address on 'Book Illustration' with a rapid succession of screen pictures of representatives and most interesting illustrations from the chief English and American illustrators of the past and present generations. He urged librarians to collect books for their illustrations as well as for their library contents, and emphasized especially the desirability of cataloging such illustrations under artist entries.

Tea served in the sun parlor on Saturday by the Atlantic City Public Library gave an additional opportunity for the making of new and the renewal of old acquaintances, and this exceptionally busy meeting was felt to be one of the most successful of the Atlantic City spring meetings.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH DISMISSAL

The Board of Trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library abolished on Monday, March 24th, the office of Chief Librarian, and thus dismissed Miss Jessie F. Hume after twenty-three years of service. The Board had for some time past been divided into two camps, one having a high regard for Miss Hume's ability and administration, the other opposing and criticizing her. Trustees Carpenter and others resigned in protest against the opposition to Miss Hume, and Mayor Hylan filled their places by opponents. Miss Hume's resignation was immediately requested by the reorganized Board, but on her asking for charges without results, she declined to resign, whereupon the Board took peremptory action. Statements in the press that the action was because of inefficiency, disorganization and favoritism within the library administration, are in a vague and indefinite form, without specification. The action was taken just as the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* was going to press, so that only this brief statement can be included. There has been much criticism of the peremptory action of the Board.

ABOUT LIBRARY REPORTS

A library report has been ably defined as "An account of library activities within a given period: not a history of the library." (A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.) Bearing in mind this limitation, it is quite possible to add to the interest of a column of statistics by comparison with the same figures of the last report. Add to this a brief statement of the year's gifts and experiments. In the reports which come to the office of the Library Commission the phrase "Items of progress" is quite apt to be ignored. A progress day-book is suggested as a remedy; in it write for example the date when the first Boy Scout meeting was held in the Auditorium.

It is only by keeping account of activities from day to day that a full report is possible. Every library, everywhere, must realize that reports are valuable, not because the state asks for them, but because they shed light upon twelve-months work. Are we any nearer the goal of universal service to our community than we were in the summer of 1917? Have we circulated more books and better books? Have we loaned books to more people? Are more of our citizens reading magazines and reference books in our rooms? Have we more books or fewer books than a year ago?

Every one will agree that information of this kind has great value in the study of what to do next, where to change the work and how to strengthen it. The question is where shall we get it? It can only be done by keeping such items from day to day, compiling them each month into a general report sheet, to which may be added items of progress during the month, suggestions of new plans made each month to the board, results of experience good and bad, successful or unsuccessful. Reports of this type are not difficult and furnish a splendid basis for the annual summary. Very good blanks for the keeping of the daily record and monthly and annual report statistics are published in cheap form by library supply houses.—*The Library Messenger*.

NOTICES

THE Kansas City Public Library has had taken from its shelves a copy of Roorbach's *Bibliotheca Americana: 1820-1852*. The title page and fly leaf of the book are embossed Kansas City Public Library, a library book plate is on the inside of the front cover and the classification numbers are to be found on back of title page and on page thirteen. Any one having a copy of this book offered to them for sale will kindly examine it for these identification marks.

PURD B. WRIGHT, Librarian.

THE Royal Horticultural Society has at last definitely undertaken to carry out the work of issuing a new edition of Pritzel's Dictionary of illustrations of plants with the assistance of botanists attached to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Natural History Museum, and the Linnean Society, and in friendly co-operation with the United States Government Plant Bureau. The original Pritzel, which must of course be reprinted, contains about 100,000 entries, and it is estimated that at least 125,000 more entries will have to be incorporated with them. The Society appeals to all interested in this book of reference to subscribe to the work.

IN order to introduce students to books outside of prescribed reading the librarian of the Oregon State Agricultural College, Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, has near the door of the reading room a table with a placard marked, "Interesting"; on this are beautiful art books and beautifully illustrated books of travel, the *Morning Oregonian*, and a notice of specially interesting magazine articles. There is also a special collection of books in the reference room. These are often selected to pique the students' curiosity and arouse their interest. Among these is a set of the Harvard Classics, bound in facsimile of the beautiful old bindings. They are in groups of five, of each color, and much less monotonous-looking than the ordinary blue binding. The experiment has proved very successful, for these volumes are found to circulate freely.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in library activity

GENERAL: ACTIVITIES OF ONE LIBRARY

Newark's good repute. *The Library and the Museum therein*. v. 1, no. 3. March, 1919. p. 3-6.

The Newark Library and Museum have issued many publications which have not only aided their work but have answered requests for expert advice from many sources and have brought credit to the city itself. Newspaper notices of their activities have appeared in this and in foreign countries. An important part of their work is the help given to other institutions and to individuals in the preparation of articles for publication in newspapers and journals, or as pamphlets. The two institutions are advertised in the local press for their respective activities, activities which the newspapers speak of freely and thus indicate that they think them helpful. Of this advertising the two institutions received last year about 200 items, which would in total fill 80 newspaper columns.

Both library and museum publish many posters, broadsides, leaflets, pamphlets and journals. These numbered last year about 200 different items, of which were printed over 200,000 copies.

Eight important compilations have been prepared by the Newark Library in 1918, in response to requests from journals, Federal Government Bureaus, publishers, etc., as follows:

The Library edits a page on Business Books, in *The Nation's Business*, monthly, the organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It compiled eleven carefully annotated book lists for "The Woman Voter," which were published at intervals, in the first half of the year, in the *New York Evening Post*.

The Library is aiding the Association of Directory Publishers in the compilation of a textbook for use in Boston University.

For the United States Shipping Board it compiled annotated book lists on the merchant marine, exporting, and other shipping subjects. These have been printed in four pamphlets.

For a forthcoming bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education was prepared a paper of 1200 words on "The use of periodicals in education for foreign trade service," with two accompanying bibliog-

raphies: (1) 51 periodicals; (2) 400 magazine articles.

To the British Embassy at Washington was sent information about books giving reliable descriptions of American internal conditions. This was for promoting a knowledge of things American thruout the British Isles.

For the United States Signal Corps was compiled a list of books and articles giving the best available information on airships.

For the United States Bureau of Education, in collaboration with the American Library Association, the library is preparing an article and a list of books for the use of soldiers returning to civil life who wish to fit themselves to enter different branches of business by reading and study.

For many years the Library, and later the Newark Museum Association, have held exhibits in the library building. Many of these have gone to other cities, and have been shown as "Newark Exhibits."

In 1918 the Library and Museum together prepared and sent out 63 exhibits to 57 different cities; among them were:

The Museum's Exhibit of Wood Engravings by Rudolph Ruzicka, to 15 cities, and the Library's exhibit of war posters, two sets of which were traveling at the same time, to 28 cities. The latter was prepared at the request of the Committee on Public Information, at Washington.

The Library sent two collections of posters to Japan, to illustrate the kind and extent of advertising done with posters during the war.

It gave a collection of war posters to a town in South Dakota, which were there displayed and drew many visitors.

The Museum's model of Camp Dix was shown in two camps, and in museums and libraries in three other cities.

Pictures and posters were sent by the Library to decorate barracks, and recreation buildings in camps, and headquarters of war organizations.

The Library and Museum arranged and transferred to the Bush Terminal Sales Building, where it is seen by hundreds daily, the best part of the exhibit of Colombia.

The Library sent books for the soldiers to nearly every army and navy center in New Jersey, to a total of 50,000, with many thousands of periodicals.

The Library printed advertising posters and other material as contributions to the work of the local offices of the United States Food Administration, The American Red Cross, Newark Association for Community Singing, Civic Celebrations Committee, Mayor's Committee of Women of the Council of National Defense, and for the American Library Association War Service.

WAR POSTERS

As a preliminary step to any attempts at making recommendations regarding the systematizing and economizing of effort to obtain and preserve war posters, a committee of the American Library Institute consisting of Louis N. Wilson, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass., and T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., is seeking to pool information on the subject thru the following questionnaire:

A. Statistics:

1. How many posters have you? 2. How many duplicates? 3. Have you made estimates as to the probable maximum number of posters printed: (a) in this country; (b) Canada; (c) England; (d) France; (e) Russia; (f) Italy; (g) Germany and Austria; (h) other countries?

B. Use made:

1. How are your present collections being used? 2. Do you expect this use to continue after the present interest in the war dies out?

C. Methods of Handling and Recording:

1. As full a statement as possible is desired of the methods you have followed in handling—or of your conclusions as to ideal methods. Matters to be considered embrace mounting, storing, exhibiting, classifying, numbering, cataloging, preparation of check lists, photographing, photostating, etc. If possible, send drawings, samples, and cost of figures in full detail. 2. Would you consider subscribing to a set of 10,000 standard reproductions (possibly 3 x 5 inches) at 2 cents each?—at 5 cents each? 3. Would such reproductions be useful to you in arranging or making use of your collections, assuming that they bore standardized location numbers, author and subject-headings, etc.

D. Acquisition:

1. Names of officials, bureaus or agents who can furnish or procure posters. 2. Existence of duplicate collections. 3. Would you consider the transfer of any of your posters in order to strengthen the collections in nearby regional centers, provided that

arrangements could be made to borrow freely from the common stock thus formed and with the assurance that a sufficient number of record sets be carefully preserved for the future historian?

NUMISMATICS

The St. Louis Public Library is beginning a file of illustrations of medals and coins, clipped from the catalogs of dealers and mounted on large cards, so that they can be used by students and other interested persons who do not have access to the coins and medals.

BINDING REPAIRS

Old books to mend. *Bulletin of the Vermont Free Public Commission*, March 1919. p. 45.

In order to reduce binding and repairing costs the Vermont Commission is planning a trip by Miss Kingsland of the Traveling library department to libraries wishing to avail themselves of instruction given by her in the best ways of mending books and how to tell when a book should be withdrawn for rebinding. If a number of libraries in the same locality avail themselves of the offer the expense would be small.

JUVENILE BOOK COVERS

In the St. Paul Public Library, picture books for the Branches and Stations are rejuvenated after re-binding by the addition of an appropriate illustration pasted on the cover. The pictures are taken from discarded copies of juvenile books. A light coat of shellac protects the surface from the wear and tear of handling. It is possible to handle about thirty books in an hour, thus adding very slightly to the expense. Books decorated in this way seem to be as attractive as new copies to the children, newness being evidently not an essential with them.

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

To anticipate the wants of the returned soldiers who will probably be interested in history and travel as never before; to provide French grammars, lexicons and novels not too difficult, or too characteristically French; to put a room at their disposal where they can meet and tell what happened at Soissons and Chateau Thierry; to preserve all historical material relative to the great war; to obey faithfully and painstakingly orders from government headquarters; to look sharp, step lively, and do as we are told—this will be our reconstruction program.—LUCY LEE PLEASANTS, *Librarian*, Menasha, Wis.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Massachusetts

Worcester. The American Antiquarian society has collected under the direction of Clarence S. Brigham, librarian, probably the most complete set of war newspapers there is in America. The collection includes not only *Trench and Camp*, the newspaper of the cantonments in the United States, but also the publications from the cantonments in France, most notably *The Stars and Stripes*. To supplement the material which history writers will derive from these camp papers, a collection of war clippings from nearly every newspaper story written since the beginning of the war has been kept and filed at the American Antiquarian society.

Connecticut

Hartford. To the already valuable "Lincoliniana" at the Watkinson Library collected during the Civil War by Mrs. Mary Trumbull Prime has now been added the collection made by Gilbert A. Tracy, who was a clerk in the War Department from 1863 to 1868. There are about 200 titles, with many additional photographs, cuttings, etc., and a very valuable letter by Lincoln, which is not found in the Nicolay & Hay, or Lapsley's editions of Lincoln's writings.

Rhode Island

Westerly. The Memorial and Library Association has received a fine collection of fractional currency, consisting of paper commonly known as "shin plasters", copper, silver and gold coins. They are artistically arranged under glass and will hang in the reading room of the library. There are 26 pieces of paper money; from the three-cent to the 25-cent, 58 copper; 6 silver and 4 gold pieces, all of which have been withdrawn from circulation. The library already possesses a collection of different bank notes of the old Phenix Bank of Westerly, issued from 1836 to 1902.

New York

New York City. Altho the actual number of readers and of books issued both in the Reference Department and in the Branches of the New York Public Library has decreased, the work of the year has been more intensive during the year 1918, the report for which was presented at the March meeting of the Trustees. The Jewish division, for example,

has been much frequented by speakers and writers devoting themselves to Zionism, and by artisans and agriculturists, chemists and engineers, business men and promoters, physicians and nurses, teachers and journalists, many of whom are preparing to settle in Palestine as soon as conditions will permit. The Oriental Division has had greatly increased calls for material dealing with the Near East, due to the entry of the United States into the war; the Manuscripts Division has furnished information on the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany; in the Science Division have been made, among others, studies of platinum alloys and their special application to war problems; the absorption, toxicity, and liquefaction of gases, especially poison gases; food-stuffs: their chemical composition, nutritive values, ash content, etc.; acids of fruit products; the composition of vegetable juices; the treatment of tea for the improvement of color and taste; butter substitutes; the use of sphagnum moss as a surgical dressing.

Trade information, particularly in relation to foreign trade, has been in constant demand in the Economics Division. During the latter half of the year, especially, inquiries about reconstruction have been frequent. With the termination of the War there was a marked increase in the use of the Technology Division. The month of December showed an increase of 472 readers over December, 1917. A large proportion of the work of the Division had to do with war conditions, especially with the technology of coal tar dyes, chemicals, machine shop work, automobiles, aeronautics, wireless telegraphy, mining, and metallurgy. The books on ship-building and marine engineering were constantly used by officers and sailors preparing for examinations. A marked increase in the use of periodical references was noted, the technical book seeming not to keep pace with the rapid industrial changes. During the preliminary organization period of the Community Councils of National Defense the Municipal Reference Library gathered information and data concerning New York's social and civic agencies, as well as giving advice in the matter of organization and publicity. At the request of the Board of Education the Library has been gathering information and literature on community civics for use in connection with the new civic courses in the public schools. A news service covering the principal newspapers

and civic magazines has been inaugurated for the Mayor and monthly reports are submitted.

During 1918 764,589 readers in the Reference Department (being 101,004 less than last year) were recorded as using 2,063,261 books (189,398 less than in 1917) and in the Circulation Department 9,627,505 books were loaned for home reading, being about 10 per cent less than in the previous year. Bequests to the Library include one of \$10,000, to be used for the purpose of adding to the "Joseph W. Drexel Music Library" and one of about \$80,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Russell Sage.

Syracuse. Of the total book circulation of the Public Library 37 per cent of the number of books taken home now lies outside the main building and by far the larger part of this outside circulation has been in the small deposits in school houses and drug stores. One branch at the corner of two unpaved streets has ten per cent of the total city circulation for the year and another, open only three afternoons and two evenings, circulated 21,761 books.

Thru the practical patriotism of Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, one of the leading authorities in this country on the preparation and use of food, a large collection of tested recipes for persons of moderate means has been given to the library along with Mrs. Larned's own library of standard works on this important subject, and a file of pamphlets, bulletins and other printed matter dealing with household economics generally. The Linda Hull Larned Collection has been set up in the Art and Science Room on the second floor of the library.

New Jersey

During the past year the great demand for increased efficiency in the administration of libraries in the state has led to their being placed under municipal control in six communities—Haddon Heights, Bradley Beach, Cliffside, Roselle, Pennington and Pleasantville. This is the largest number in any one year during the past decade.

Newark. There are six different collections on exhibition at the Free Public Library Building. One is of Textiles, Bronzes and Metal Work including recent purchases and gifts and some loans from Newarkers; a collection of Chinese and Japanese objects of art, a descriptive catalog of which is in preparation; an exhibit of 101 engraved portraits of Washington; some etchings and drawings by Mahonri Young of New York; Letters and autographs of famous people, in-

cluding Napoleon Bonaparte, Wellington, Dickens, Gladstone, Ruskin; and the Disbrow science collection.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh. An exhibit of material showing what is being considered in Pittsburgh in the way of municipal improvements, and, for purposes of comparison, what has been done in other cities, was opened to the public on the twenty-first of February in the central building and all the branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The exhibit comprises maps which show the proposed improvements in Pittsburgh, books on city planning, and a collection of photographs loaned by the Art Commission of the City of Pittsburgh. The photographs are arranged progressively to illustrate city planning, municipal improvements and housing in the United States and in foreign countries. In connection with the exhibit, the Library has prepared and published for free distribution a pamphlet on "Some facts and opinions concerning public improvements."

McKeesport. The McKeesport Chamber of Commerce has developed its library facilities to an unusual extent, with the purpose of establishing a means of access to business information and commercial and statistical literature. In establishing the library the census reports for 1910 containing statistics and facts of every nature were accepted as its nucleus. The library has been increased by the addition of annual reports of the Departments, of the State of Pennsylvania, the County and the City. It now contains a library of directories of other cities and has recently extended its research material to cover housing, community problems and civic research, business methods and management, problems of reconstruction, higher personal standards of living and character, and the probable effects of the War upon business and labor conditions. The library is maintained by the Chamber of Commerce for public use, its reading rooms are well patronized, and every request for information made has been met promptly.

Maryland

Baltimore. An anonymous gift of \$80,000 forms the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a medical library at Johns Hopkins Hospital. The proposed Library will cost approximately \$100,000 and it will be used not only to house the hospital's collection of books, but also as headquarters for philanthropic work.

North Carolina

Chapel Hill. The University of North Carolina has purchased the Stephen B. Weeks Collection of North Carolina comprising 10,000 books, pamphlets, bound and unbound periodicals, bound and unbound newspapers, maps, reports of state officers and state institutions, and some of the first books published in North Carolina. Altho there are several other fairly extensive collections of North Caroliniana, the most important of them being in the State Historical Library of Wisconsin, the Weeks Collection has long been recognized as the most distinctive in the country, and as such it will at once take rank with the Draper Collection of Middle Western History in the State Library of Wisconsin and the Bancroft Collection of Western and Mexican History in the Library of the University of California.

South Carolina

Greenville. Plans are being prepared by Beverley S. King of New York for a \$25,000 Carnegie library building, which is to be put up during the summer.

Texas

El Paso. The El Paso Public Library has received recently a substantial increase in appropriation. On Thursday, February 15, the city granted the library the full amount due the institution under the city charter, which is 3.7 mills of the taxable valuation of the city property. The yearly amount is \$22,500, and this will be given to the library in monthly payments, beginning April 1. For many years this library has suffered from lack of funds. It was necessary to create public interest, and to work very hard to secure the money which was due the library. A short, enthusiastic campaign roused the interest of the citizens, also, the fact that a new ticket is up for election March 1, and women are voting here this year, made a great difference in the attitude of the men. The work in El Paso is very interesting, and the field for children's work is rich in opportunities, notably the Americanization work done with the Mexican children. The talks given in regard to this part of the work by the librarian did much to help secure the better appropriation.

Wyoming

The Fifteenth Wyoming State Legislature passed a law providing that: "The Board of County Commissioners shall have the power to establish and maintain in their respective counties, a County Law Library, for the use

and benefit of the Judge of the District Court and shall have the power to appropriate and set aside for the maintenance and support of said library, such monies as it shall deem necessary or see fit. The District Court of such county shall superintend and direct all expenditures made for said library, and shall have full power to make any rules and regulations, proper and necessary for the preservation, increase and use of the library, not inconsistent with law."

California

The state has bought the architectural and engineering library of the late Allen D. Fellows of Auburn for use by state architects and engineers.

Los Angeles. An increase in the revenue of the Public Library of \$50,000 has been voted by the city. The most interesting thing in connection with the vote, however, is shown by a chart which Mr. Perry, librarian of the Public Library, has made from an analysis of the election returns. On this chart the vote is shown by precincts, and in the districts where there are branch libraries the vote was almost solid for the increased appropriation.

The historical and genealogical libraries of Los Angeles, included in the city library and the Repository of the Southwest, the library of the Sons of the Revolution, have increased from 2000 to 10,000 books in five years.

The department given over in the Los Angeles Public Library to this class of Reference is composed of about 2500 volumes of well selected works.

Most of the remainder of the collection in Los Angeles is to be found in the Historical and Genealogical Reference Library of the Society, Sons of the Revolution in Los Angeles, known as the Repository of the Southwest.

Los Angeles now ranks as the first city on the Pacific coast for books on this line. The city library has a fine collection of historical references covering the southern states, while the Repository of the Southwest has an excellent collection covering the New England states. The Repository of the Southwest stands in the western part of the United States much as the New England Historic and Genealogical Society Library, the New Hampshire Historical Society and a number of others, as well as the Public Libraries of New York and Boston, and the Newberry Library of Chicago and the Minnesota State, and Wisconsin State Historical Society libraries.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President Bishop has, with the authorization of the Executive Board, appointed a Committee of Five, consisting of Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library, chairman; Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland Public Library; Carl H. Milam, Library War Service, Washington; Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College Library; and C. C. Williamson, New York Public Library; to make a general survey of American Library Service, particularly in view of the post-war conditions of readjustment. The following letter, addressed by Mr. Bishop to those whom he invited to serve, expresses very clearly what he has in mind for this Committee to accomplish:

"The Executive Board at its meeting on January eleventh authorized the President to appoint a committee to survey the whole field of American library service, particularly in view of the after-war period of readjustment. This Committee is to present a preliminary report at the Asbury Park Conference in June, 1919.

"The President feels that a survey analogous to the famous Reports on Secondary Education and Primary Education made by the Committee of Eleven and of Fifteen of the National Educational Association is the sort of thing wanted now. There is crying need for a survey of actual library service, for a statement, concrete and actual, of just how American libraries are meeting, or failing to meet their opportunities, and for a program setting forth in plain and simple words the great possibilities that lie before us. In other words, we librarians want a plan of operation, a form with which we can measure our own efforts.

"Such a survey will perhaps help us to keep the swing and momentum gained in our American Library Association War Service. It should be divided among various groups—should be most concrete, rather than horatory or theoretical. It should tell what the field is, how far it is being filled, and how much remains to be done. If successfully carried out, there should result standards for libraries—standards of equipment, buildings, service of all sorts, salaries and income generally. In short, we should do consciously and objectively the sort of thing the Carnegie Foundation has done for legal and medical education, and should do it better, because this survey would be made sympathetically by competent persons actually working in the fields discussed."

It is hoped that the Committee will be prepared to make a preliminary informal report at the Asbury Park Conference in June, which can be discussed by the Association at large. This is one of the most important movements under way in the library field and librarians everywhere will await with interest the conclusions of the Committee. In the meantime the librarians of the country are urged to co-operate with the Committee in furnishing it with whatever information it may need.

GEO. B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Thursday, February 13, 1919.

Following the introductory remarks by the President, Mr. Lowe, Miss Anna M. Bancroft spoke briefly on Child Welfare Work.

Miss Katharine P. Loring spoke on the topic "The King's English and the librarians." Miss Loring disclaimed any intention of pointing out a contrast but she wished to "induce librarians to make the King's English their own and to influence others to value it."

The origin of the phrase "The King's English" was found in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," but it is thought that the expression was present in common speech before Shakespeare made this direct use of it. A brief reference to the literature of the period of Queen Anne and Queen Victoria offered some basis for believing that the correct use of language might with equal appropriateness be called "The Queen's English" . . .

At the close of Miss Loring's remarks Mr. J. Randolph Collidge, Jr., read the poem "Great-heart" which had recently been written by Rudyard Kipling and dedicated to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library, gave a very complete review and analysis of the growth and underlying ideas connected with the subject of "Standardization of library service." Mr. Sanborn considered that it is essential, before undertaking a constructive program towards standardization to adopt some form of classification. He pointed out the necessity for some form of certification which should serve as a credential and at the same time make the public aware of the professional character of library service. The most acceptable form of certification would, he thought, be possible

thru a board of examiners made up of "persons conversant with and preferably actually engaged in library work." The certification of librarians, Mr. Sanborn declared, by way of summary, "requires grading of libraries and leads to increased appropriation, increased salaries, pensions, greater and more authoritative state control, some system of library instruction and a general improvement of service. The body issuing certificates should not be hampered by detailed legislation, but should be given power to set and enforce standards which it may change as changed conditions demand. These standards should be set for each community according to its ability, not its disposition, to pay. The examining, certifying and instructional powers should be centered in one body, naturally the state library commission. In Massachusetts and other New England states, this means that libraries must no longer depend for income upon the whim of some city council or board of select men, who are generally politicians, but must be guaranteed by a compulsory tax laid for an adequate annual budget."

The subject "Pensions for librarians" was discussed briefly by Mr. Charles K. Bolton, and that of "Organization of high school libraries" by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn. Miss Hall urged librarians to visit the schools and see what is needed. Librarians can help in buying books. They can call the attention of teachers to standard lists and they can let teachers know that there are standards of instruction for the use of books . . . The report on Standard Equipment for High School libraries was especially commended as a useful aid. A standard library training of at least one year should be required of the attendant who is present in a school of one thousand or more pupils. Miss Hall considered that in high school library work the librarian is all important. Without equipment, even, she can do much in answering questions.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Walter B. Briggs, of the Widener Memorial Library, spoke on the topic "Some thoughts on libraries and reconstruction," reviewing some aspects of his year's library service in France. Mr. Briggs was thoroly convinced that our men are coming back hungry for facts. There is no better place to provide these, in Mr. Briggs' opinion, than the public libraries. He urged that librarians devote themselves to a more intensive program of reading. He found personally that he had come back with a desire to read fewer books and to read them more carefully.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart spoke on the subject "The record of the war." The kind of record which has come down to us about the Civil War was first reviewed. After this outline Professor Hart asked, what are the presumptive records of the present war? "One of the first necessities," he said, "would be a resumé of the literature of the war." He advised librarians to prepare a select bibliography which could be made up with provision for later additions. Professor Hart mentioned first the group of secondary books. These are necessarily sketchy and they provide little more than publically known facts. Then there are such books as Simond's and *The New York Times* History of the war which are written on a larger scale. Later facts, however, will cause considerable alterations in these books. The letters of soldiers will furnish exceedingly valuable testimony. They will not, however, possess as great a value as they did in the Civil War because no individual soldier can describe a battle, in the present war, except in a limited way. Volumes of reminiscences will provide some striking material, but here, again, no individual soldier in these days has an opportunity to make extensive observations. Of prime importance will be the official records now being collected. Early in the war the United States appointed a Board of Historiographers who have been busily employed in collecting all essential material. The reports from the Central Powers are not yet available. Sooner or later the Government will provide an official history. Professor Hart spoke of the value of posters and he reminded librarians that this is the time to collect material of all kinds on the war, closing with a paraphrase of a saying which he said had already been consecrated, on the battle-field, "Librarians go to it."

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New Jersey Library Association held its regular annual meeting at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, on the afternoon of March seventh, 1919. In the absence of the president, Miss Edna B. Pratt, the secretary took the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting and of the special meeting of October 31 having been printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*, the reading of them was omitted. The report of the secretary was read by Miss Emilie Hill of Summit acting as secretary pro tem, and was followed by the report of the treasurer, Miss

Mary P. Parsons. Both were accepted as read and ordered filed.

The subject for consideration by the meeting was "The collection and care of material of temporary value," which was ably presented by Mrs. Mabel E. Colegrove of the Reference Department of the Newark Public Library.

Mr. Dana spoke of the accumulation of pamphlets sent thru the mail, many of them not of special value to the particular library receiving them, and of the time and postage required to request the desirable ones, as well as the difficulty in the small library of finding out what were available on request. He suggested that a library service might be performed by the state government thru the New Jersey Public Library Commission, in securing and sorting pamphlets published by various organizations and corporations, and distributing to each library the ones of especial value to that library, it in turn paying a small sum pro rata for the service rendered. He moved, and it was seconded and carried, that a committee be appointed to take up with the Library Commission the method of approaching the legislature to ask that an appropriation be made for collecting, by purchase or otherwise, the pamphlet literature as published, to be sorted and distributed to libraries as requested.

There followed a brief talk by Miss Edith Guerrier of the Food Conservation Department, outlining a plan of National Library Service under the Department of the Interior. This would include a monthly bulletin issued for libraries, containing information about government departments, their publications and possibilities; and would promote a closer understanding and an increasing usefulness. The following motion was made and carried: Resolved, that the New Jersey Library Association endorses the idea of a National Library Service and approves the connection thus to be established between the Government and the libraries, to the end that libraries may be enabled to place before their patrons authentic government information.

A nominating committee, consisting of Miss Winser, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Hughes, was appointed to report at a later session.

The rest of the time was devoted to three book reviews, namely, Lord Dunsany's "Sword of Welleran," a fine appreciation by Miss Margaret Jackson; Charles Kingsley's "Tutor's Story," by Dr. Van Hoesen; and Willa Sibert Cather's "My Antonia," by Miss Ella B. Cook; with a closing talk on the importance of good books for boys by one who

writes them, Mr. William Heyliger, known to the boys as Hawley Williams.

On the evening of March 7th, with Mr. Charles M. Lum of Chatham presiding, the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club were officially welcomed, in the name of the Mayor, by the City Clerk of Atlantic City.

Captain A. P. Simmonds gave a vigorous talk on the war and the need to support it financially to a finish.

The address of the evening was made by Charles Zueblin on "Education for freedom." Mr. Zueblin has many radical reforms to suggest, based upon the three objects of education—for creation, service, and harmony, which he would substitute for the more material terms, citizenship, occupation, and character. The talk was illuminating and suggestive, and most entertaining.

On Saturday, March 8th, the morning session was in charge of the American Library Institute whose programme was concerned with International Co-operation. Mr. William N. C. Carleton, the president, occupied the chair and made an address on research. Dr. E. C. Richardson, and Mr. Frederick C. Hicks outlined plans of international co-operation; while Louvain, past and future, was described by Paul J. Foik and Theodore W. Koch.

A motion was here made by Mr. Frank P. Hill, expressing the regret of all attending the convention for the absence thru illness of Edna B. Pratt, president of the N. J. Library Association, and suggesting a telegram of sympathy from the three organizations. The sentiment in its favor was unanimous.

Miss Elva L. Bascom made a plea at the end of the session in behalf of library co-operation in the child welfare plans of the Children's Bureau.

The final joint session, presided over by Henry F. Marx of Easton, Pennsylvania, had the pleasure of hearing the experiences of John McClure Hamilton in painting portraits of famous men; and Joseph Pennell, who showed many fine illustrations by well-known painters and illustrators, giving the history of book illustration thru its best examples.

The election of the officers of the New Jersey Library Association was announced as follows: Presidents, Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen of Princeton University; Vice-presidents, Irene A. Hackett, Englewood; Charles M. Lum, Chatham; Secretary, Mary P. Parsons, Morristown; Treasurer, Adele W. Lupton, Rahway.

Tea was served in the sun-parlor on Satur-

day afternoon, the librarian of the Atlantic City library, Miss Abbott, and Mrs. Endicott, a trustee assisting. Dancing followed the Saturday evening session, and the meeting was unofficially voted one of the most enjoyable of the annual conventions.

IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary.*

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

An unusually large gathering of the Sixth District of the California Library Association took place on February 15, at Alhambra, California. Mrs. Theodora Brewitt, the Alhambra Librarian and President of the Sixth District, presided at the meeting and acted as toast mistress at luncheon when the members and visitors were guests of the Alhambra Chamber of Commerce. The morning session was opened in the Library Auditorium with brief addresses of welcome by Mr. James Stuart, President of the Alhambra City Commission, and Mr. J. L. Davidson, President of the Alhambra Library Board. Mr. Ferguson, State Librarian, was present and spoke of some recent developments in library progress, as did Mr. Perry of the Los Angeles Public Library. After a short business meeting, the program was begun by Miss Louise B. Krause, librarian of the H. S. Byllesby & Co. of Chicago, who discussed "What the small public library can do to serve the business man." She said that librarians often forgot that it was the business man who paid the taxes which supported public libraries, and that his needs were often overlooked in the library. Miss Artena Chapin, librarian of the A. K. Smiley Library of Redlands, explained the charging system used in that library, which was devised by Miss Jeanette

Drake, now principal of the circulation department of the Los Angeles Public Library. After a discussion of it and other new methods and devices, the meeting adjourned to the Woman's Club House for luncheon and the afternoon session. There were three interesting luncheon speakers: Judge W. M. Northrup, President Alhambra Chamber of Commerce; Dr. O. S. Barnum, President of the Alhambra Community Council; and Miss Marguerite Cameron of the Junior Red Cross, Pasadena. When the afternoon session was called to order, Miss Helen E. Haines read a paper, "Speculum vitae," in which she reviewed three biographies, John Keats by Sidney Colvin; Morley's recollections; and Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "A writer's recollections." "The personal element in library service," as given by Miss Drake, made everyone present feel anew the importance of untiring and sympathetic service to the library patron. Miss Warren, librarian of the San Diego Public Library, followed with a discussion of the reconstruction problems. She especially asked that in furnishing books to the public, librarians should not forget the ideals for which the men in France fought and gave their lives. The Association was fortunate in having Mrs. Gibson, member of the California Commission on Housing and Immigration for the closing address, in which she treated one phase of reconstruction work, that of Americanization. This subject was further emphasized by an exhibit prepared by the students and faculty of the Los Angeles Public Library School.

FRANCES R. FOOTE, *Secretary,*
Sixth District California Library Association.

NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The field practice work began March 3. Seven students remain in Albany for staff service in the New York State Library. Five are in the New York Public Library and Columbia University. Two have gone to the Brooklyn Public Library. Six are doing organization work under the direction of Anna G. Hall of the Educational Extension Division at Tonawanda, Perry, Oneonta and Endicott. The remaining students are serving in the public libraries of Newark (N. J.), Trenton (N. J.), Springfield (Mass), the Forbes Library and the John Crerar Library. A substantial addition to the school's col-

lection of lantern slides of library buildings and library work has been made thru the courtesy of Mr. W. R. Eastman who has turned over to the school much of the material he had collected in his long study of library buildings. Mr. Wyer has also secured a set of slides showing the camp library service of the A. L. A. A series of photographs of the Denver branch libraries has been secured thru the kindness of Anna R. Phelps and Chalmers Hadley.

The vice director is acting as supervisor of the library work at the Watervliet Arsenal and the Army Reserve Depot at South Schenectady.

The biennial visit to libraries of New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington and vicinities will begin April 1.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held in the Wedgewood room of Lord and Taylor's on Saturday, March first. The Director and Vice-Director each spoke about some phases of the new world in which libraries and librarians find themselves. Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, who has been in France, talked very interestingly about the Y. W. C. A. The officers for 1919-20 are: President, Frank Place, Jr., assistant librarian of the Academy of Medicine; Vice-President, Mrs. Flora de Gogorza, librarian of the Brownsville Children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library; Secretary, Florence A. Adams, librarian of the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School; Treasurer, Miss Marion H. Fiery of the Children's Department of the New York Public Library.

There has been an exhibition and demonstration of the actual processes of lithography by Bolton Brown in the Art Gallery of the Library. The class attended in a body one afternoon and watched each step from the first drawing on the stone.

The recrudescence of influenza that swept over New York in January did not bring any very serious illness to the class, but it appeared in the form of lassitude and weariness in a number of cases, so it was decided to close the school for a week to give everyone a chance to rest and catch up. This will not entail any loss of work, for Commencement is a week later than usual and the whole schedule is simply pushed a week forward. This will advance the spring trip into April, which, as we go up to New England, may not be a bad thing.

The Library School gave a musical evening at the Women's Club on February 6th for the benefit of the Neighborhood Chapter. Three of the class and three outside friends took part, the result being a concert of unusual merit and interest.

Mr. Frank K. Walter of the New York State Library School spoke before the school on January 7th on the Library and the Community. On January 21st Mr. Henry N. Sanborn spoke on the reorganization of an old library, based upon his recent experiences at Bridgeport, and on February 4th Miss Mary E. Hall on the work of the High School Library.

The class attended the January meeting of

the New York Library Club and were much interested in the discussion of the comparative rewards of business and public library work.

The Vice-Director attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. at Buffalo on January 11th, and stopped over in Albany for a meeting of the New York State Committee on Standardization and Certification on January 13th.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The regular students returned from their field work for the re-opening of instruction on Monday, March 3. In addition to the various divisions and branches of the New York Public Library there were represented among the assignments this year the libraries of Union Theological Seminary, the Western Electric Company, and the Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

A recent opportunity to hear two unusually interesting and valuable lectures grew out of the stay in New York of Lieutenant Seymour de Ricci, the French bibliographer, who is at present under assignment with the French educational mission, which has been visiting and inspecting school systems and educational institutions throughout the United States. In connection with the advanced courses Lieut. de Ricci delivered an address on French book collectors and book collecting, this following a lecture on English and American collections by Miss Henrietta Bartlett; while before the joint classes he discussed the European book-trade, his presentation covering conditions in Italy, Spain, pre-war Germany, Holland, France, Belgium and England.

Miss Effie L. Power, Head of the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, gave to the regular students in the week of March 3-10 a series of ten hours on children's work and literature. Lectures on order work have been given to by F. F. Hopper, Chief of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library and by Leroy Jeffers, Manager of the Book Order Office of the New York Public Library.

On January 17 we heard an address by Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, entitled "Our inheritance as librarians." Other recent lectures of interest have included one on "Periodicals" by Mr. F. W. Faxon, proprietor of the F. W. Faxon Co., Boston; one on "Problems of library re-organization" by Henry N. Sanborn, librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library; one on "The

place of the library in a democracy" by Miss Lutie Stearns; one on "Libraries in institutions for defectives, delinquents and dependents" by Miss Florence R. Curtis, Assistant Professor in the University of Illinois Library School; and one on "Literary men and librarians of other days" by Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The Principal, together with Miss Sutliff, Miss Hyde, Miss Newberry and Miss Jackson attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Library Schools at Atlantic City, N. J., on March 7 and 8.

ERNEST J. REECE, Principal.

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER COURSES
IN LIBRARY ECONOMY**

The following courses are offered in the summer session from July 7 to August 15, 1919. They are planned especially for persons who already have had some practical experience in library work.

Library economy s1—Bibliography. 2 points. Miss Keller.

Library economy s2—Administration of the school library. The high school, Miss Hall; The normal school, Miss Wilson. 2 points.

Library economy s3—Cataloging, classification. 2 points. Miss Keller and reviser.

Library economy s5—Indexing, filing and cataloging as applied in business. 2 points. Miss Warren.

HELEN REX KELLER,
Instructor in Library Economy.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The second term of the school year opened on February 10. On February 13 all classes in technical work were cancelled to permit attendance at the Massachusetts Library Club meeting.

The course in High School Libraries had the privilege not only of hearing Miss Hall at that meeting speak on "Organization of a high school library," but also of having a visit from Miss Mabel Williams, who talked on "The co-operation between the New York Public Library and the New York High Schools."

A number of the students who are interested in work with children and with schools take advantage of the talks at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls.

Mr. Clarence D. Kingsley, Supervisor of High Schools of Massachusetts, spoke on "High school libraries in relation to the objectives of education, as proposed by the Committee on reorganization of secondary education"; Mr. John A. Lowe, Agent of the

Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, generously gave an illustrated lecture on "Library war service, and the Camp Devens Library"; Miss Stearns spoke on "The reading of the adolescent girl"; and Mlle. Marguerite Clément on "The selection of French books for the library."

From the other departments of the College we have had valuable help. Dr. Lefavour added to the course in Documents two lectures on "The State Constitution" and "The City Charter." Miss Anne Strong discussed "Books on public health nursing," and Miss Mary B. Stocking gave a Budget study of the distribution of a librarian's individual income under present living conditions.

Among the many notable visitors to the College, whom the students and faculty have had the opportunity of hearing speak, were Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., and Mme. Breshkovskaya.

Two important visits were made, that of March 1 to the hospitable libraries of Providence, and of March 15 to Camp Devens.

The meeting of the Association of American Library Schools at Atlantic City was attended by Miss Blunt, Miss Donnelly and Miss Howe.

At this time of year the School usually sends out a request to its graduates for information as to salaries, and it has been much gratified this season to have such a prompt response that within a week 75 per cent of the returns were in, with a substantial increase recorded in almost every instance.

An interesting project for next year has been authorized by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library and the Corporation of the College, whereby the Simmons students will have the benefit of instruction in children's work under Miss Jordan at the Library, with practical work in the children's rooms, and reciprocal privileges will be extended to members of the Public Library staff who may desire to attend some of the technical courses at Simmons.

In addition there is to be a course in Reference given at the Library to members of its staff, in which the heads of the departments of the Library and instructors of the Library School will co-operate.

SUMMER SESSION

The usual summer session of six weeks will be held July 7-August 15. The courses are open to all persons now in library positions who have had a high school education or its equivalent. High school teachers who have been assigned part time duty in their high school libraries are also eligible. Kindergarten teachers find the course in children's

work profitable, and are admitted to that course without library experience.

During the first three weeks the time is given to the study of reference work and library economy, under Miss Florence Blunt, who gives the same courses in the regular school.

Cataloging and classification occupy the three weeks from July 28 to August 15. Miss Harriet Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, who has conducted this course during several seasons, will again be the instructor.

The course in Children's work is separate, taking the full time of the students from July 7 to July 28. We are fortunate in having this year Miss Alice Hazeltine, Supervisor of Children's work in the St. Louis Public Library, conduct this course, whose experience both in Pittsburgh and St. Louis, where she gives the children's work in the Library School of that Library, qualifies her to make the course a helpful one to those who are meeting the various problems of the children's room.

Any one of the three courses may be taken separately, or Cataloging and Classification may be combined with either one of the courses that come in the first three weeks.

An announcement in more detail may be obtained from the Registrar of Simmons College.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Books themselves "came true" in a very real sense to the Library School during the last week of the Semester, for Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse of New York brought the message of the new poetry. Her lecture on "The poets as recorders of the war" was so filled with the spirit of the times, her knowledge of the poets themselves and her reading of their poetry so sympathetic in its understanding that all in her large audience felt that she had left a personal message with every one.

Drama as well as poetry helped the class to realize the power of the printed page, for Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" was presented as a dramatic reading by a group of eleven. So dramatically did each read his part that the audience of over a hundred was unmindful of the lack of scenery, costuming, and action.

The last story-telling evening by the group of students electing this work can well be recorded as another proof of the appeal of the book. After Mrs. Thorne-Thomson's

lectures on Story-telling the study was continued under Miss Hazeltine's direction. With the class as guest, the group that had been studying tried their new found powers of story telling much to the enthusiasm of all.

After a semester of work devoted largely to theory and technique it was reward, indeed, to discover the pleasure that can be shared with others thru books. The closing weeks of the semester completed the courses in classification, cataloging, library economy, and loan, continued the work in reference and book selection, included the lectures in publicity given by Prof. Bleyer and Miss Hazeltine, besides carrying on the work in story-telling.

Prof. W. J. Chase, of the History department, met the class to discuss the "Bibliography of United States history"; Miss Bernice Oehler, of the Art department of the Madison High School, lectured on the "Aesthetic principles of poster bulletins," and Miss Mary A. Smith of the Madison Free Library, gave the instruction on "How to teach the use of the library in the eighth grade." In connection with the lessons on Publicity the annual exhibition was conducted by the students in the foyer, and library printed matter of many kinds including newspaper clippings, book-lists, folders, display cards, signs, and dodgers, was displayed in the gallery, classified and labeled for definite instructional value.

Miss Caroline C. Shaw (class of 1915), librarian of the Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library, gave the instruction and practice in mending during the week January 13-18. The class was divided into groups of six, each group having three appointments of two hours each. In the six hours every student received instruction in the necessary types of mending, actually learning the processes and motions by doing the work.

This year, on account of the influenza, it was deemed advisable to shorten the field practice period from eight to six weeks in order to avoid all risk for the students. This gave two weeks for additional study, which was well utilized.

The opportunity to attend the opening of the Legislature, a convocation addressed by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, and the appearance of Mrs. Pennybacker before the Girls' Patriotic League, afforded the connection with the outside world which is so vital for a class studying to serve the public.

The class of 1919 has adopted a French orphan. The faculty and the class of 1918 have renewed their pledges for the care of the orphans adopted last year.

SUMMER SESSION

The twenty-fourth summer session of the School is announced for June 30 to August 8, 1919. The course is designed to meet the needs of librarians of the small public libraries and the school libraries of the state, and of those assistants in Wisconsin libraries who are unable to take advantage of the training offered by the full year's course of study.

As the object of the Summer Session is to train those already engaged in library work for more efficient service, only such candidates will be admitted as come within this class. The number of students is limited by the desk capacity of the School, and the course is open only to properly qualified workers in Wisconsin, unless it is found that the number applying is less than can be properly accommodated in the school room. In this event, other library workers who meet the requirements and send satisfactory recommendations will be considered after all from Wisconsin have registered. Wisconsin librarians are urged to file their applications at an early date, by May 15 if possible, that those desiring to enter from other states may have such opportunity.

Entrance examinations will not be required, but candidates are expected to have had a high school course or its equivalent, as the minimum basis of general education.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Courses in both elementary and advanced Library Science will be given by the University of Illinois Library School during the summer session beginning Tuesday, June 24.

The instructors will be Miss Ethel Bond, Mr. John S. Cleavinger, Miss Anne M. Boyd, Mrs. Eva Cloud Taylor (one week), and two revisers.

(a) Eight weeks' courses in Cataloging, Reference work and Order, Accession and Shelf work, will be offered to college graduates who desire to prepare for librarianship as a career. These three courses will occupy the full time of the student and are of the same character and grade as courses in the regular session of the Library School. They will, therefore, be a convenience to college graduates who are employed in libraries and who find it impossible to attend the regular session. The same requirements for admission hold for these courses as for admission to the regular library school classes. Application blanks should be secured and mailed to the School before registration day.

(b) Six weeks elementary courses for librarians and library assistants, especially those in Illinois libraries, who cannot spend a year in a library school and who cannot meet the entrance requirements to the more advanced courses named under (a). These six weeks courses constitute what has heretofore been given at the University in the summer, and will follow the same general outline as heretofore. The University offers these courses in order to help our own Illinois libraries to give the best service possible. Since the beginning of these courses in the summer of 1911, a total of 195 librarians and assistants have been enrolled, of whom 146 have been from Illinois libraries. In the summer of 1918, 30 students were in attendance, of whom 23 were from Illinois. Graduation from a high school is required for admission to these courses.

Librarians and library assistants from Illinois libraries who register for any of the above courses are exempted from the payment of incidental or tuition fee.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The teaching of Book Selection, in charge last year of Miss Margery Quigley, librarian of the Divoll Branch, who has now left to become librarian of the Free Public Library at Endicott, N. Y., has been assumed by Mrs. Jessie Sargent McNiece, chief of the circulation department of the St. Louis Public Library.

In the course in Serials each student now reports to the Applied Science Department for one week's practice work in checking periodicals.

On the last Friday in the month each student in the school will hereafter be scheduled for a ten-minute interview with the Principal, in which opportunity will be given for a discussion of the work and the student's individual progress in it.

A special committee of the faculty to supervise the practice work of students and to report on its progress and efficacy has been appointed, to consist of Dr. Geo. R. Throop, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, Mrs. Jessie Sargent McNiece, chief of the circulation department, and Mrs. P. F. Drury, chief instructor of the Library School.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF PITTSBURGH

Dr. Jessie Hayes White, Professor of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to the staff of lecturers and is com-

ducting a course in child psychology in the course in Library Work with Children. Another recent appointment to the staff of lecturers is Mrs. Irene Farnham Conrad, Acting Head of the Department of Social Work, Margaret Morrison Carnegie School. Mrs. Conrad is giving a series of lectures on social agencies, required of students in the General Library Course and in the course in Library Work with Children. The annual visit of the school to other libraries will be made April 2-5. This will be followed by a week's recess and the third and last term of the school year will begin April 14.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal.*

**LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY
OF ATLANTA**

The course in children's work was given this year by Edna Whiteman, supervisor of story-telling of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, from February 10-21. Twenty-four lectures were given on children's literature, story-telling and the administration of a children's department.

On February 14 the camp and hospital librarians for the southeast were assembled in conference at the Carnegie Library and the class had the opportunity of hearing Caroline Webster from headquarters and others speak on the library war service.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director.*

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual conference of the county librarians of California was held in Sacramento in the State Capitol Building from February 8th to 11th. During those days class work and afternoon practice work were suspended in order that the Library School students might attend the meetings. Aside from questions of general administration, the dominant points of discussion were certification of librarians, co-operative cataloging, Americanization, library work with the returning soldier. During the meetings and at the reception and tea which the State Library staff extended to the visitors, efforts were made to have each county librarian become personally acquainted with each student. After the close of the conference, class discussions were carried on, in which the students had an opportunity to talk over their impressions, and make their own connections between theory and practice.

To visualize and make alive the books discussed in the course on children's literature, the California State Library is now collecting representative titles of children's books.

Since the library is distinctly a reference library, with no children's department, juvenile books as a rule are not purchased. The collection now being gathered together will be selective, including the old-time favorites, and the best of the new publications, and paying particular attention to the beautifully illustrated works, so many of which are now being published.

The collection will be shelved in the class-room, to be entirely accessible to the students at all times. In addition to serving as a laboratory for the Library School, the books will be used as an exhibit for visiting librarians, parents, teachers and others who come to the State Library, who are interested in juvenile literature. Every effort will be made to keep the list up to date. The catalog, which will be kept near the books themselves, gives such information as would be most useful to the possible purchaser, such as edition, price, illustrator, etc.

Another set of books collected for exhibition and laboratory purposes is the collection of standard novelists in the best editions. This, too, will be kept up-to-date, will be shelved in the class-room, and will be cataloged so as to give all necessary information.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *Principal.*

**LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Emphasis has been placed recently upon the special courses in high school library work and library work with children. Graduates of the Los Angeles Library School who are college graduates are eligible for the state certificate required of high school librarians. Eleven students have elected the special course. As a supplement to the lectures and class discussions of school library problems each student has drawn a plan and indicated the necessary equipment and outlined a course of lessons in the use of the library. Lectures by Winifred Skinner, librarian in the Pasadena high school on Administrative problems and Blanche Coveney, formerly librarian of the Glenville high school in Cleveland on Methods of co-operation with teachers have added to the interest in the work.

Practice in story-telling under Jasmine Britton's direction is offered in the course in children's work. An unusual opportunity is given to those who wish to tell stories in the smaller branches and in the settlement house of the International Institute, where the Mexican and Russian children form an appreciative audience. Thru the courtesy of the Story-tellers' League the school heard

Mrs. Dessa Fultz tell a group of Chinese folk-tales.

The regular work of the school was diversified by a number of special lectures given during February. In the course in Administration, Althea Warren, librarian of the San Diego Public Library spoke on Publicity methods that have proved successful there, and Mr. Perry described the organization of the Los Angeles Public Library. Two successful booksellers completed Miss Haines' course in "Publishing houses" by lectures on their specialties. A. C. Read spoke on "University presses," and C. C. Parker on "Younger publishing firms."

After the lecture on "Business libraries" by Louise B. Krause of Chicago, the school was fortunate in visiting two unusual special libraries, in Los Angeles, at the Lasky Film Corporation, and at Krotona, the theosophical society, where the librarians have developed interesting adaptations of library technique for the needs of their patrons. The Hollywood library staff served luncheon after the inspection of the libraries and the motion picture plant.

Other special lectures have been given by

Mademoiselle Marfaing of the Lycée de Jeunes Filles in Bordeaux, on "French women and the war," by Ruby Baughman, Supervisor of immigrant education in the Los Angeles City Schools on Americanization, and by Milton J. Ferguson, State librarian, on "The county library system in California."

The following officers have been chosen by the class of 1919: Gladys Caldwell, Santa Barbara, president; Lieurena Greenfield, St. Helena, vice-president; Leora Griffin, Los Angeles, secretary-treasurer.

The school attended the meeting of the sixth district of the California Library Association at Alhambra, for which the students had prepared an Americanization exhibit, made tangible by a select bibliography.

MARION HORTON, *Acting Principal*.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The short course or summer school of the Riverside Library Service School will begin June 23. It will include besides the usual subjects a course for business librarians, and will offer demonstration lectures in office filing for office clerks and stenographers.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *Principal*.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

ANDERSON, Mrs. Rachel Rhoades, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, formerly with the U. S. Employment Service, is now Assistant Division Agent for Civilian Relief in the southern division of the American Red Cross.

ANDRUS, Gertrude, Superintendent of the Children's Department of the Seattle Public Library, is giving a series of ten lectures on work with children to the Senior Class of the University of Washington Library School.

BEDINGER, Margery, New York State 1917-18, has resigned her position as assistant in the Technology Division of the New York Public Library, to become librarian of the Main Office Library of the Du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del.

BEMIS, Dorothy, Pratt class of 1916, of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been selected to organize the library and files of the National Bank of Charleston, South Carolina. Miss Bemis has been given a leave of absence from the Guaranty Trust Company and will probably be two or three months in Charleston.

BOWLER, Marion, who has been assistant librarian at Camp Devens, has returned to her work as librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library.

BRENNAN, Wintress, B.L.S. Illinois 1917, has finished cataloging the Library at St. Mary's-in-the-Wood, Indiana, and has become an assistant in the University of Illinois Library.

BROWN, Ellen, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, formerly an assistant with the U. S. Food Administration for Virginia, is now an associate editor of the *Business Digest*, New York City.

BROWNING, Earl W., N. Y. State 1915-18, has been appointed librarian of the Jackson (Mich.) Public Library.

CARLTON, Marjorie F., Wisconsin 1917, who held a war position in the Bureau of Ordnance for a year, has left the service to accept the position of cataloger in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library.

CLEAVINGER, John S., librarian of the City of Jackson (Mich.) Public Library was married at Lansing (Mich.) on Feb. 15, to Cora Whittingham Todd, until recently librarian of the Henry M. Utley Branch of the Detroit Public Library.

COLLAR, Herbert C., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912, Chief Cataloger of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., died on March 14.

CUSHMAN, Josephine A., who will receive her B.L.S. from Illinois in June, 1919, has been appointed Associate Librarian of the Municipal University of Akron, Ohio, her duties to begin July 1st.

DAVIS, Mrs. Winifred L., Wisconsin 1916, resigned as librarian of the Fort Atkinson Public Library in February to become acting-chief of the Traveling Library Department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

DICKEY, Philena, Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-16, who until February 1st was librarian for the U. S. Food Administration at Washington, has taken a position as librarian for the Section of Subject Matter, Savings Division, War Loan Organization, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

EARHART, Frances E., librarian of Duluth Public Library, has been appointed member of the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born, to take the place of the late Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby.

EDWARDS, Mrs. Sarah Scott, N. Y. State 1915-16, is temporarily in charge of the Bluffton (Ind.) Public Library.

FURBECK, Mary E., B. L. S., N. Y. State 1916, will leave the Forbes Library to become an assistant in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library.

GEDDES, Helen C., Simmons 1907, has been appointed librarian of the Second National Bank, Boston, Mass.

GILFILLAN, Emily L., N. Y. State 1914-15, formerly of the Library of the Rockefeller Foundation has gone to Pekin to become librarian of the Union Medical College.

JACKSON, Bettina, Wisconsin 1910, is joint author with her sister, A. F. Jackson, of "How to select furnishings for the home," published by the *Good Furniture Magazine* of Grand Rapids.

JAMES, Helen, N. Y. State 1913-15, has been granted leave of absence from the New York State Library to become temporary assistant in the U. S. Debarkation Hospital, No. 2, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y. Her place in the New York State Library is being filled by Martha W. Suter, B.L.S., New York State Library School, '13, a former member of the staff.

KELLOW, Ethel, Carnegie certificate 1912, has resigned a branch librarianship in the Public Library of Brookline, Mass., to take charge of the children's work in that library.

LAING, Hazel, Wisconsin 1917, was elected librarian of the Buhl (Minn.) Public Library on February first. Since graduation she has been assistant in charge of extension at the Hibbing Public Library, likewise of one of the "Range" libraries.

LEVIN, Nathan R., B.L.S. N. Y. State 1918, has returned from camp library service at Kelly Field, Tex., to take charge of the Deposit Department of the Chicago Public Library.

MACPHERSON, Harriet, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has left her position as assistant in the cataloging department at Columbia University, and is now an assistant at the library of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City.

MALTBY, Mrs. Adelaide Bowles, Pratt 1900, librarian of the St. George branch of the New York Public Library, died after a brief illness on February 21. For three years after her graduation Mrs. Maltby was head of the Children's Department of the Buffalo Public Library. She came to the New York Public Library in the fall of 1906 as special children's librarian at the Chatham Square branch and shortly after was made branch librarian. In 1908 she became librarian of the Tompkins Square branch where she remained until November, 1917, going thence to Staten Island to become librarian of the St. George branch and take charge of the Staten Island extension work.

MARSHALL, Mrs. T. E., has been elected librarian of the Sheridan County Public Library at Sheridan, Wyo.

MOORE, John Trotwood, was on March 1 appointed Tennessee State Librarian, to which office is about to be added that of Keeper of the State Archives.

ORT, Martha, N. Y. State 1917-18, has been appointed librarian of the Franklin (Ind.) Public Library.

POTTS, Marion E., Wisconsin 1912, sailed on February 18 for Paris, where she will be at A. L. A. headquarters. Since June she has been a statistician for the shipping board at Washington, D. C.

RAMSBURG, Alice M., has returned from Red Cross work in France to the New York Public Library where she has been appointed assistant in the Technology Division.

ROSBROOK, Fred E., formerly statute law indexer of the New York State Department of Education and for the past year acting librarian of the State Law Library, has been appointed librarian of the Appellate Division Law Library of New York State.

SHOEMAKER, Helen R., Drexel 1912, died January 8, 1919, of pneumonia. She held a position as assistant in the Bryn Mawr College Library from 1912 until 1914 when she was appointed librarian-in-charge of the Oak Lane Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. At the time of her death she was on a year's leave of absence from this position

attending the New York School of Journalism.

SKEFFINGTON, Mary, since 1903 librarian of the Tennessee State Library, has retired and is not a candidate for re-election. Under the supervision of Miss Skeffington the traveling library was inaugurated, which has resulted in the placing of books in seventy-six counties of the state.

STAUFFER, Robert E., N. Y. State 1917-19, has been appointed first assistant in the Accessions Division of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library.

STONECIPHER, Dr. John Franklin, for seventeen years librarian at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., died suddenly on February 19.

TURNER, Mrs. E. M., succeeds Mrs. W. S. Ingham as librarian of the Carnegie Library at Laramie, Wyo.

WRIGHT, Agnes R., has been re-appointed State Librarian of Wyoming for the term of two years.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

In connection with an exhibit relating to municipal improvements the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has published a booklet entitled "Some facts and opinions concerning public improvements," illustrating the "Importance of public work now" and showing "What some other localities are doing."

Among recent "Opportunity Monographs" in the Vocational Rehabilitation Series of the Federal Board for Vocational Education are: Safety and fire protection engineering; Oxy-acetylene welding; Concrete construction and cement manufacture; Electrical employments with utility companies; Electrical construction . . .; and The law as a vocation.

The State Librarian, Milton J. Ferguson, has prepared a pocket "Handbook of information for the use of the members of the California legislature," containing notes on the State Library Service, proposed legislation for the year, a directory of California state offices and commissions, lists of state capitals and governors for 1919, state legislatures, and a brief Sacramento directory.

Part I, Series IV, of the Classified Catalog of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which covers the classes General works (000), Philosophy (100) and Religion (200), is now off the press. It includes the books in

these classes which were added to the Library from January 1912 to January 1917 and is issued in sheet form ready for binding. The price is fifty cents postpaid.

"Books on the industries of Youngstown," issued by the Reuben McMillan Free Library for the use of technical men in Youngstown, Ohio, lists books and serial material under subject. At the head of the scarlet, attention-compelling cover is, in white lettering, "Read about your job." The list has been distributed to the mills and employment bureaus of the city.

"A thousand of the best novels," issued by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library in January has been thoroly revised, 173 titles having been dropped and replaced by others. This revision, the first since 1913, has been undertaken by Myron R. Williams, professor of English at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., in co-operation with the members of the Newark library staff.

"Clothing for the family" outlines in 107 pages a course designed especially to aid the women and girls of the country to meet intelligently the economic clothing situation of to-day and concludes with a good bibliography. It is prepared by Laura I. Baldt, of Teachers' College, New York City, and

was issued in December as Home Economics Series, No. 1, being Bulletin 23 of the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

A new monthly magazine was started in March, devoted entirely to the English language—the first of its kind in the British Empire. The title is *English*, and the price sixpence. The editorial, advertisement and publishing office will be at 121, Charing Cross Road, W. C. 2. It will advocate the rights of English as a study subject in the present overwhelming wave of foreign language study. It will set forth the imperial idea of English and advocate its claim to be a world language.

Under the general heading "Exceptional civics books, The New York Municipal Reference Library Notes will furnish from time to time short articles on standard civic books of interest to all municipal employees. Among those already reviewed are "My story" by Tom L. Johnson, which tells the story of Cleveland's fight for civic self-expression, Morris Llewellyn Cooke's "Our cities awake" and Professor Zueblin's "American municipal progress."

"What does your boy read? What does he play?" A list of books and games that boys enjoy and mothers should know is prepared

by the Newark Free Public Library for the Y. M. C. A. Community Work with Boys. The lists which are also issued by the Library with the title "Good books to read, good games to play," were prepared at the request of Mr. Robert K. Hanson, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Community Work with Boys, to be used for distribution and discussion at Mothers' meetings which he conducts. The Library has a supply of the lists for distribution.

"Heroes of Freedom," prepared by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, has a foreword "To those who prepare the youth of our lands for citizenship"; an outline program covering the "Study of nationalities," "Graphic presentation of heroes of all nations," and the "Presentation of the ideals of America thru stories of our national heroes"; an account of the "Family-tree of America," and an indexed bibliography of nearly 30 pages prepared for the use of teachers. The bibliography is divided by country and by class, for example: Heroes of the Great War including Heroes of hospital service, Heroes of the air and Heroes of hospital service, Heroes of service. It is illustrated by apt quotation and is the work of Miss Marion L. Horton of the Los Angeles Library School.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Andrews, E. V., comp. A graded list of library books for the elementary and the intermediate school. Ypsilanti, March, [19] p. O (Michigan State Normal College. *Library Bull.* no. 3.)

Good books to read, good games to play. For grammar school grades. Newark Free Public Library, 1918. 2 p. S.

A list of books for school libraries. *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, Dec., 1918. p. 47.

See also COLOMBIA.

BOY SCOUTS

Books for the Boy Scouts of America. Issued by the Binghamton Public Library. 1919. [5] p. D.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ALFRED THE GREAT

Lees, Beatrice Adelaide. Alfred the Great; the truth teller, maker of England 848-899. 3 p. bibl. Putnam. \$1.90 n. (Heroes of the Nations ser.)

AMERICANIZATION

Americanization movement helped by the library (Brooklyn Pub. Library. *Bulletin*, Feb., 1919. p. 77-81.)

BIOGRAPHY

Self-revelation: Twenty autobiographies. Published 1915-1918. City Library Association of Springfield, Mass. [1919] 2 p.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Shoes. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62, 3d ed. p. 34-35. Dec., 1918.)

BOTANY

Gardner, Max W. Anthaenose of cucurbits. 3 p. bibl. O (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Bulletin* 727.)

CANADA

Griffin, Grace G., comp. Writings on American history, 1916; a bibliography of books on the United States and Canadian history published during 1916. Yale Univ. Press. 200 p. O. \$2.50.

CAPE BRETON IS.

Nichols, George E. The vegetation of northern Cape Breton . . . 5 p. bibl. O. Yale Univ. Press. \$2.40 n. (*Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts*, v. 22, 1918.)

CARPENTRY

Carpentry and contracting; a practical reference work. Chicago. Amer. Tech. Soc. 5 v. bibl. O. \$17.80.

CHINA

Overlach, T. W. Foreign financial control in China. Macmillan. 5 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.

CIVICS

Giles, Frederic Mayor, and Giles, Imogene Kean. Vocational civics; a study of occupations as a background for the consideration of a life-career. Macmillan. bibl. O. \$1.30 n.

COLOMBIA

Some interesting books about Colombia for young people. In Colombia: The Land of El Dorado. Newark Museum Association [1918]. p. 11.

COMMERCE

Prevost, M. L., comp. A list of books on world trade. Compiled for the U. S. Shipping Board by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Washington: Gov't Prtg. Off., 1918. 7 p. O.

Commerce. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62, 3d ed. Dec., 1918. 40 p.)

See also SHIPS.

COTTON

Cotton. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62, 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 16-18.)

EUROPEAN WAR

Hobbs, William Herbert. The world war and its consequences . . . Putnam. \$2.50 n. bibl. O.

The European War: some works recently added to the Library. (*Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Jan., 1919. p. 51-57.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Cunliffe, John William. English literature during the last half century. Macmillan. bibl. D. \$2 n.

FICTION

A thousand of the best novels. 4th ed. rev. Jan., 1919. Newark: Free Public Library, 1919. 36 p. D.

FOLKLORE

Brown, William Edgar. Echoes of the forest; American Indian legends. Boston: Badger. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Prevost, M. L., comp. A list of books on foreign countries. Compiled for the U. S. Shipping Board by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1918. 25 p. 8°.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Prevost, M. L., comp. A list of books on foreign languages, compiled for the U. S. Shipping Board by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1918. 7 p. O.

GUIDES

Laidler, H. W., comp. Books on the National guild movement. (*Survey*, Feb. 1, 1919. v. 41. p. 643-644.)

HOUSE ORGANS

House organs in the Applied Science Department of the St. Louis Public Library. Pt. 2. (*Bulletin of Bibliography*, Jan.-March, 1919. p. 92-93.) (To be continued)

IMPORT TRADE

Imports and exports. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 23-25.)

INSURANCE, HAIL

Hutchins, Margaret, and Shaw, H. Y., comps. List of references to the literature of hail insurance in France and Germany. 12 typew. p. 60 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

LATIN AMERICA

Sweet, William Warren. History of Latin America. N. Y. and Cin.: Abingdon Press. bibl. O. \$3 n.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The league of nations [a selected annotated list]. City Library Association of Springfield, Mass. 4 p. S.

Stuart, Graham H., comp. A league of nations. 5 p. bibl. D. 10 c. (Univ. of Wisconsin, *Bulletin*.)

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

Kansas Library. List of references on the League to Enforce Peace. 7 typew. p. 35 c. 1918. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Recitations and speeches suitable for school grades. New York City, Board of Education. School Library Bulletin, Feb., 1919.

LITERARY GEOGRAPHY

Hawley, E. J. Roswell. Bibliography of literary geography. Pt. IV. (*Bulletin of Bibliography*, Jan.-March, 1919. p. 93-94.) (To be continued)

MANUFACTURES

Manufactures. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 27-28.)

MEDICINE

Bayliss, William Maddock. Intravenous injection in wound shock . . . Longmans. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Gregory, Winifred, comp. Improvement of the Upper Mississippi River. A bibliography. (*Bulletin of the Affiliated Engineering Societies of Minnesota*. St. Paul, Minn. Annual Edition, v. 3, 1918. p. 218-240.)

MONOPOLIES

Trusts. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 38-39.)

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND SHIPBUILDING

Sawyer, Rollin A., comp. Naval architecture and shipbuilding: A list of references in the New York Public Library. (*Bulletin of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1919. p. 13-50.) (To be continued.)

PAPER

Paper. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. p. 30-31.) Dec., 1918.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Physical training for the elementary schools, grades 1-4. 3 p. bibl. (St. Louis: Board of Education. *Public School Messenger*, 1918.)

POETRY

Snyder, Floy, comp. Index to current magazine poetry (concluded) covering Dec., 1918. (New York Public Library. *Branch Library News*, Feb., 1919. p. 5-10.)

POLITICS

Wilson, Woodrow. The State . . . Special ed. rev. to Dec., 1918, by Edward Elliott. Heath, 1918. bibl. O.

RACE PROBLEMS

List of bibliographies on racial relations. (Americanization. Jan. 1, 1919. v. 1. p. 9-10.)

RAILROADS, GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND OPERATION

A list of references to the more important books and articles on government control and operation of railroads [in the United States, Great Britain and Canada]. Library Bureau of Railway Economics, Feb., 1919.

RECONSTRUCTION

Pilcher, Margaret L., comp. After the war: a selected [classified] reading list on peace and reconstruction. (St. Louis Public Library. *Monthly Bulletin*, Feb., 1919. p. 57-75.)

RELIGION

Snowden, James H. The coming of the Lord: will it be pre-millennial? Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. D. \$1.75 n.

ROMAN HISTORY

Platnauer, Maurice. The life and reign of the Emperor Lucius Septimus Severus. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1918. 5 p. bibl. O. \$5.40.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

Theodore Roosevelt: writings, biography. Salem (Mass.) Public Library. *Bulletin*, Feb., 1919. p. 151.

SHIPBUILDING

See NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND SHIPBUILDING.

SHIPS

Prevost, M. L., comp. A list of books on ships, commerce and the merchant marine. Compiled for the U. S. Shipping Board by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1918. 7 p. O.

SOCIOLOGY

Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1918. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Library, 1919. 3 p. O (Bulletin no. 33.)

SPIRITUALISM

Lijencrants, Johan. Spiritism and religion. New York: Devin-Adair Co. [c. 1918] 4 p. bibl. O. \$2.85.

SUGAR

Sugar. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed.) Dec., 1918. p. 37.

TECHNOLOGY

New Technical Books: a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library. Oct.-Dec., 1918. 12 p. O.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textiles. In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Commerce and manufactures. (Price list 62. 3d ed. Dec., 1918. p. 37-38.)

LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 8. Annual meeting of the New York Library Club at the Metropolitan Museum.



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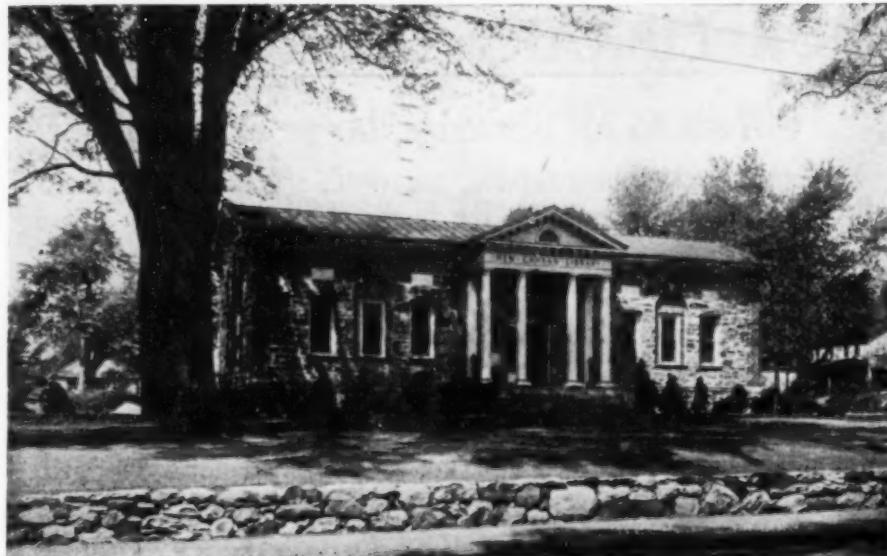
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STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement, of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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